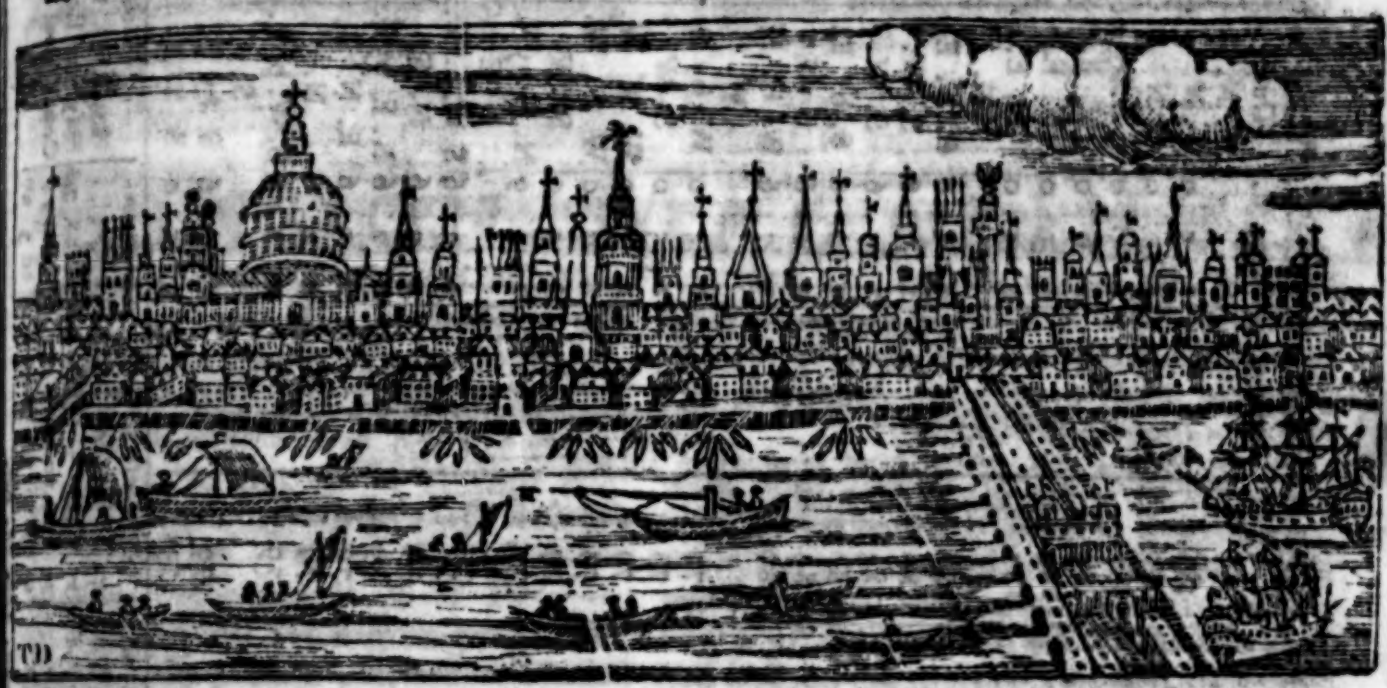
The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MAY, 1759.

With two elegant PLANS, one of the PORT of GENOA, and another of PONDICHERRY, in the EAST-INDIES, and an accurate MAP of MERIONETHSHIRE, in North Wales, finely engraved by KITCHEN.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* MAY, *&c.*

ANK OCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new.	1 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p Cent. B. consol.	3 p. cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ¼ Bank An. 1756.	3 Bank An. 1757.	3½ per c. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B scr. 1759	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
nday															N.	fair
13	129 ¾	94		81		80 ¼	81	79 ¾	87 ¾		88	80 ⅞		1 5 0	N.	fair
13	129 ¼	94	81 ⅝	82		81 ⅛	81 ½	80	88 ⅛		90 ⅛	81 ⅞		1 10 0	N.	fair
13	129 ¾	94 ¼	81 ¼	82 ⅛		81 ⅛	81 ¼	80 ⅜	88 ⅛		90 ¼	81		1 15 0	N. E. by E.	fair
12 ⅞	129 ¼	82 ¼	82 ⅛	82 ¼	81	81 ⅜	81 ⅛	80	81 ⅛		90 ⅜	81 ⅛		2 0 0	N. E.	fair
12 ¾	129 ¾	94 ¼	81 ¼	82 ⅜		81	81 ¼	80	88		90	80 ⅞		1 5 0	N. E.	rain
12 ¼	129	94	82 ⅛	82 ⅛		81 ¼	81 ¼	80	88 ⅛		90 ¼	81		2 5 0	N. E.	rain
unday															N.	fair
12 ¾	130	94	82 ¼	82 ¾	80 ⅕	81	81 ½	79 ¾	88		90	80 ½		2 7 6	E. N. E.	fine
12 ½	129 ¾	94	82 ½	82 ½		81	81 ½	79 ½	88		90	80 ¼		2 7 6	S. W.	fair
12 ½	129 ¼	94	82 ⅛	82 ¼		81	81 ½	79 ¼	88		90	83 ¼		2 7 6	S. W.	fair
22 ½	129 ¼	94	82 ⅛	82 ¼		81	81 ½	79 ½	88		90	80 ⅛		2 7 6	S. by E.	fair, rain
12 ¼	129 ¾	94	82 ¼	82	80 ½	81	81 ⅛	79 ¼	88 ¼		90	80 ⅛		2 2 6	S W	fine
12 ¾	130	94	82	81 ⅞	80 ⅞	80 ⅞	81 ¼	79	88		90	80 ⅞		2 7 6	W. by N.	fine
unday															W.	fine
12 ½	130	94	81 ⅞	81 ½	80	80 ⅛	81 ¼	79	87 ¾		89 ¾	79 ¼		2 5 0	W. by S.	fine
12 ½	130 ⅛	94	82		79 ¾	80	81	78 ¾	87 ¼		89 ¾	79 ½		2 5 0	S. W.	fine
12 ¼	130	93 ¾	81 ½	81 ⅝	79 ½	79 ⅞	80	78 ¾	87 ¾		89 ¾	79 ½		2 5 0	W. N W.	fine
11 ⅞	130	94	82	81 ¼	79 ⅞	80 ⅛	81	78 ½	87 ¼		89 ½	79 ¼		2 0 0	W. S. W.	fine
11 ¾	130	93 ¾	82	81 ¾	80	80	80 ⅞	78 ¼	87 ½		89 ⅜	79 ½		2 5 0	S. W.	fine
11 ¼	130 ¾	93 ¾	81 ¼	81 ⅜	80	80	80 ⅝	78 ¼	87 ⅞		89 ⅛	79 ⅛		2 2 9	N. E. by N.	fine
unday															N E.	fine
11 ¼	130	93 ¾	81 ¾	81 ⅛	80	80	80 ⅝	78 ½	89		89	79 ⅜		2 2 6	S.W.b.W.	fine
11 ¼	130	93 ½	81 ½	81 ⅜	80	80	80 ⅝	78 ½	87 ⅛		89 ⅛	79 ¼		2 2 6	N. E.	fine
12 ½	129 ½	93 ½	81 ¼	80 ¼	79 ⅞	80	80 ½	78 ½	17 ⅛		89	79 ¾		2 2 6	N. E. by E.	fine
11 ½	129	93 ½	81 ⅜	80 ¼	79 ¾	80	80 ½	78 ¼	87		89	79 ¼		2 2 6	E. N. E	fine
11 ½	128	93 ¾	81 ¼	80 ¼	79 ⅜	79 ¾	80 ½	78 ½	87		88 ⅞	79 ⅝		2 2 6	N.	fine
11 ¼	128 ½	92	81 ⅛	80 ½	79 ⅜	80	80 ⅜	78	87		88 ⅛	79 ¼		2 1 6	S.W.b.S.	fine
unday															S.	fine
11 ¼	128 ½	92	81 ⅜	80 ⅝	79 ½	79 ¾	80 ¾	78 ⅜	87		88 ¾	79 ¼		2 2 6	S. by E.	fine, rain
11 ¾	128 ¼	92	81	80 ¼	79 ⅜	80	80 ¼	78 ½	87 ¼		88 ⅛	79 ¼		2 5 0	S S. E.	rain

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 30s to 33s qu	7l. 10s load	7l. 00s load	8l. 05s load	7l. 00s load	80l. 10s load	34s to 48 qu	32s to 38 qu	3s 6d bushel	3s 8d bushel	Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt.
Barley 14s to 18s	18s to 20 qr	15s to 20 qr	27s to 30 qr	15s to 21 qr	19s to 23 qr	21s to 24	15s to 17 6	2s 03d	2s 5d to 2s 7d	Hay per Load 54s.
Oats 09s 0d to 14s 0d	14s to 15 0d	14s to 18	18s to 20s	14s to 16 0d	16s to 19 0d	19s to 24	14s to 17	1s 11d to 2s	18c 4d to 1s 7d	Coals 40s. per Chald
Beans 16s to 19s 6d	25s to 26 6d	22s to 25	36s to 40s	23s to 25 0d	24s to 34	34s to 40	30s to 38	2s 5d to 3s	2s 10d to 3 2d	

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MAY, 1759.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.

FOR the first origin of the present war, we must look as far back as the treaty of Utrecht. By that treaty, indeed, our ministers took care to oblige the French, to yield and make over to this nation, all Nova-Scotia, or Accadia, with its antient boundaries; but without any way describing or ascertaining those antient boundaries, which, with many other particulars, was left to be settled and determined by commissaries, to be forthwith named by each of the contracting parties. This was a fatal neglect in our then ministers, which, during their continuance in the administration, they had not power to rectify; but, after the death of Lewis XIV. this and every other omission or mistake in the treaty of Utrecht, so far as related to this nation, might easily have been rectified by their successors in the administration; for the government of France became so weak and unsettled, by the duke of Orleans's having usurped the sole regency of that kingdom, contrary to the establishment made by Lewis XIV. just before his death, that he would certainly have agreed to any reasonable explanation we could ask, rather than to have seen this nation united with Spain, in a design to strip him of the power which he had usurped.

We might then have got the boundaries of Nova-Scotia described and ascertained, according to what was really its antient boundaries, that is to say, as far as the river St. Lawrence, to the north; as far as our own settlements of New-England, to the west; and as far as the sea upon every other side; and we might have got the several Indian nations who were then subject to the dominion of Great-Britain, or friends to the same, expressly enumerated and described in pursuance of the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, by which the French had obliged themselves not to give any hindrance or molestation to any such Indian nation. But so far were our then ministers from taking advantage of the unsettled and precarious government of France, in order to get all disputes then subsisting between France and us in America, amicably adjusted, that, in January, 1717, they concluded what was called the triple alliance, between Great-Britain, France, and Holland, without the least mention, much less a regulation of any of those disputes. And this was the more extraordinary, as they could not be ignorant of the design the French then had of making a settlement at the mouth of the river Missisipi, to which country we had then an undoubted right, as it was first discovered by us, and a grant of it actually made by king Charles II. to Dr. Cox; nor could our ministers be ignorant for what purpose the French designed to make this settlement, nor of the danger to which all our plantations, upon the continent of America, would be exposed, should the French be allowed to carry their purpose into execution.

These things, I say, our then ministers could not be ignorant of, because, in 1712, Lewis XIV. had made a grant of the Missisipi to one of his ministers, Mr. Crozat; and in the deed itself, it was expressly declared, that the intention of making a settlement in that country, was to establish, by means of the great lakes of Canada, an inland communication between the mouth of the river Missisipi, and the river St. Lawrence; which shews the double dealing of the French court; for at the very instant they were agreeing to acknowledge and confirm all the British rights and possessions in

in America, they were forming a design to incroach upon our most important rights, and to render all our possessions in that part of the world precarious, as will appear from the date of this grant, compared with the date of the cessation of arms between France and us, the latter bearing date August 19, 1712, and the former bearing date the 14th of September following.

However, by the death of Lewis XIV. and the contest about the regency that afterwards ensued, the carrying of this design into execution was suspended, until after their getting this nation engaged in the triple alliance before-mentioned. Then, indeed, they resolved to go on with it in good earnest: In the very same year, that is to say, in the year 1717, a Missisipi company was established: To this company Mr. Crozat was obliged to transfer his grant; a colony was that year, or the next, sent out at a great expence; and the town of New Orleance, upon the east side of the river Missisipi, was planned out, and began to be erected. From that time they have been carrying on this settlement, and this design, with incessant vigour, and at a very great publick expence, but by degrees, and with caution, lest they should give the alarm to the people of this kingdom, by whom, they knew, that our ministers must sometimes be directed, even contrary to their own inclinations.

The easiest and shortest way for establishing the designed inland communication between the rivers Missisipi and St. Lawrence, was by the river Ohio, as it is one of the most navigable rivers in North-America, and as the head branches of it pass very near the lake Erie; but as almost the whole country, through which this river holds its course, was possessed by the Five Nations, called by the French Iroquois, or by the Cherokees, both of whom were friends to the English, the French durst not, at first, think of taking that route; therefore they resolved to go by the way of the river Ilinois, from one of the heads of which, there is but a short land carriage to a river which runs into the great lake Michigan *. But even for the safety of passengers, by this route, it was necessary to have a fort at the great cataract of Niagara. This was a difficulty not easily got over, as the country round that cataract was possessed by the Iroquois, who, they were sure, would never consent to their erecting a fort in their country, and to compel them to submit, would be a direct violation of the said 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, which our ministers could not avoid resenting, if it was in their power.

As to the breach of a solemn treaty, it is what a French minister never boggles at, when he thinks he can do it with impunity; therefore the French court resolved to take an opportunity to erect a fort at this cataract, at a time when our ministers were so much involved in our European politicks, as not to have leisure to attend to our American. This opportunity they thought they had got in 1720, or 1721, and accordingly they then sent and erected a small fort at Niagara; but before they could compleat it, the Iroquois, of their own head, came and attacked them, drove away their party, and demolished their fort. Again, in 1725, another opportunity offered, which the French resolved to embrace, and to make a better use of it than they had done of the former. For this purpose they began with cajoling the Indians, and prevailed with many of them not to oppose them; at the same time they sent such a strong party upon this service, as the refractory Indians durst not encounter, and by these means they got such a strong fort erected, and so well provided with artillery, that the Indians of themselves alone, could never think of reducing it, and our ministers would never impower any of our governors in America to assist them.

The French finding that our ministers bore, with a philosophick patience, this encroachment upon the British rights in America, and this open violation of the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, they thought they might proceed a little further; therefore, their governor of Canada, in 1726, sent and made a settlement upon the east side of the head of Lake Corlaer, by them called Lake Champlain; but this being then within the territory of our colony of Massachuset's Bay, in New-England †, they, without any order from hence, sent them a message, threatning an immediate attack, if they did not presently quit that place. Upon this, they at that time thought fit to retire; and it is probable that the French governor sent advice of this to his court, and desired new instructions. As the pacifick disposition and politicks of our ministers were well known to the French court, they sent orders to their Canada governor not only to make a settlement, but to build a fort at the head of the said lake, but to build it on the west side, which they chose to do, as the west side was not within

* See the Mission Land Map for 1755, p. 432.

† N.B. *New Hampshire*

within the province of Massachuset's Bay, consequently they could expect no opposition from that province, and they hoped that our province of New-York, within whose territory it was, would not venture to make any hostile opposition, without assistance, as well as express orders from hence, which the French ministers knew how to prevent. Accordingly, in the year 1730, or 1731, the French made their settlement at Crown-Point, and built their fort, called Fort-Frederick *, which they have since made one of the strongest forts in America. Against this fort, as well as they had done against the French fort at Niagara, the Iroquois loudly exclaimed, and it is probable, their complaints were, by the people of New-York, laid before our ministers here, but without any effect; for we never gave the French any disturbance in this, or any other of their incroachments, before the beginning of the late war, though their attack upon the emperor and empire, in 1734, furnished us with an excellent opportunity for so doing, and really laid us under an obligation to do so.

Whilst the French were thus incroaching upon us at Missisipi, Niagara, and Crown-Point, they did not forget Nova-Scotia, where we had never been at the pains to plant a colony of our own people, or to establish a civil government. It is true we kept a regiment at Annapolis and Canso, but the colonel, and most of the officers, were always absent; and it is probable, that most of the private men lodged in the pockets of the colonel and his under officers. It is likewise true, that we obliged the French inhabitants who had submitted to our government, to take the oaths to his present majesty, soon after his accession, but we allowed them to continue under magistrates of their own chusing, who, perhaps, were privately appointed, or at least recommended by the French governor of Cape-Breton, with whom they kept a much closer correspondence than they did with our governor; for with him they kept so little correspondence, that they called themselves, and were called even by the people of our garrison, the neutral French; the consequence of which was, that as soon as the war broke out between France and us, they took every opportunity to shew that they were true and loyal Frenchmen.

Thus it appears, that, from the year 1711, to the beginning of the last war, the increase of the French power and dominions in America has been owing to the neglect of our ministers, and to their not attending so closely as they ought to have done, to the preservation of the British rights, or the security of the British possessions, in America. But we must not suppose, that this neglect, or non-attention of our ministers, was intirely voluntary: They were forced to it by the regard which our ministers, both in queen Anne's time and ever since, were obliged to shew to our continental connections in Europe; with this only difference, that during the last three years of queen Anne, the gentlemen in the opposition were the great patrons of, and the sanguine advocates for these continental connections, and by them our then ministers were forced to shew such a regard to these connections, as obliged them to neglect our American affairs, perhaps more than they would otherwise have done: Whereas, ever since that time, our ministers have found themselves obliged to be the patrons of our continental connections in Europe, and the gentlemen in the opposition have always, whilst they continued so, harangued against these connections, perhaps, upon some occasions, more warmly than they ought to have done.

I now come to the last war, in which I know it has been said, that we might have had an opportunity to have drove the French from every incroachment they had made upon us in America, and to have obliged them to acknowledge and confirm, in the fullest and most explicit manner, all the British rights in that part of the world, by an honourable, a safe, and a real definitive treaty of peace. But I hope, that even the gentlemen who have said so, will acknowledge, that the liberties of Europe, and consequently the independency of this nation, would have been in the utmost danger, had the French been able to reduce the power of the house of Austria, and to regulate the affairs of the German empire, in such a manner, as to render every prince thereof dependent upon them for the preservation of the territories he possessed, which was plainly their intention when they first invaded the empire, after the death of the emperor Charles VI. If then the liberties of Europe depended upon defeating this French intention, we were obliged, for our own safety, to co-operate, and consequently to join in the war then carrying on upon the continent of Europe.

Whether that war was carried on in the most proper manner, or whether we might not have got some other powers to have borne a greater share of the expence

* *See the Map ditto, Lond. Mag. p. 360, and the Plan. Ditto for 1756, p. 416.*

pence than they did, it is not now my business to enquire; but this I will say, that it cost this nation such a prodigious annual expence, that it was not in our power to raise an additional annual sum, sufficient for carrying on a vigorous war upon the continent of America; and after the seat of war was brought into Flanders, the French met yearly with such success, that it was still less possible for us to push the war in America. Nay, the fate of the subscription, taken in by authority of parliament, before the end of the year 1747, convinced us, that it would be no longer in our power to carry on the war upon the continent of Europe, at the expence we had done; and we could not but foresee, that without our continuing to be at the same expence, it would be impossible for our allies to carry on the war with any hopes of success.

As the fate of this subscription had a great influence upon the negotiations for a peace, soon after begun at Aix-la-Chapelle; as I shall presently shew how our ministers were obliged to agree to the treaty of peace then concluded; and as I shall next shew how that treaty, and the consequential insolence of the French court, was the ultimate cause of the present war, I think it necessary to give a short history of that subscription, and an account of what I take to have been the chief cause of its unlucky fate, as follows:

On the 12th of November, the new parliament met at Westminster, and on the 5th of December the house of commons agreed to the following resolution of their committee of ways and means, viz.

"That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 6,300,000l. be raised by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per cent. per annum*; and that an additional capital of 10l. be added to every 100l. advanced, the said additional capital to be by way of lottery, consisting of tickets of the value of 10l. each, the blanks and prizes to bear an interest of 4l. *per cent. per annum*; the interest of the said annuities and lottery to commence from Michaelmas, 1748: That every subscriber shall, on or before the 12th of December instant, make a deposit of 10l. *per cent.* with the cashiers of the Bank of England; and every subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his money, at or before the time, or respective times, that shall be appointed for the payment thereof, such subscriber shall be allowed interest, after the rate of 5l. *per cent. per annum*, to be computed from the day on which such actual payment shall be made, to Michaelmas next; and that the said deposit, and all other sums paid to the cashiers of the Bank, in virtue of this resolution, shall by them be paid into the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise."

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Dr. Hillary, *in his* Observations on the Changes of the Air, and the concomitant epidemical Diseases, in the Island of Barbadoes, *gives us, in a Note, the following extraordinary Relation.*

"ON the 1st of November, 1755, which was three days before the new moon, a very extraordinary phænomenon happened at Bridge-town, in Barbadoes. At 20 minutes after two o'clock, afternoon, above an hour after it was high-water there, the sea suddenly flowed, and rose more than two feet higher than it does in the highest spring tides, and in three minutes time it ebbed so as to be as much lower than the usual lowest ebb; and then it flowed again as high as it did before: And thus it continued to ebb and flow to this uncommon height, and to fall to that unusual lowness, every five minutes, so as to leave the sides of the channel dry to a considerable distance; but the times between its ebbing and flowing decreased, so as to be a little longer, and the water to rise a little less each time, almost in an arithmetical progression, after the first four or five times, till near seven o'clock in the evening, when I returned out of the country, and had this account of it from several gentlemen who carefully observed it: And it then continued ebbing and flowing, though it did not then rise above one foot higher, and fall one foot lower, than its usual ebbing and flowing in the common tides, and it was then about twenty minutes between each time of flowing; and so it continued gradually to abate in each oscillation, till after nine o'clock in the evening, when the return of the usual tide put an end to this extraordinary motion of the sea. This day was remarkably serene, warm, and dry; we had little wind, and that from the east; the face of the sea was calm and smooth before it came, and the ships in the bay were not moved by it; but the small craft in the channel over the bar, were driven too and fro with great violence, and some of them up against the bridge: And the water flowed in

in and out of the harbour with such a force, that it tore up the black mud in the bottom of the channel, so that it sent forth a great stench; and caused the fishes to float on its surface, and drove many of them on to the dry land, at a considerable distance, where they were taken up by the negroes. Many people were witnesses of this uncommon phænomenon, which could not be accounted for, from the known cause of the tides, nor from any other natural cause, unless we supposed that an earthquake was at some distance in the sea, as I then said: Though no motion of the earth was perceived here by any person on the land, or in the ships in the bay; neither was any noise heard, either from the earth, or in the air.

But two months after this, we received an account of a most dreadful earthquake, which happened on the same day, at Lisbon in Portugal, and destroyed the greatest part of that populous, rich city.

We are told, that the first shock of the earthquake there, happened at three quarters of an hour after nine o'clock, and the second shock, which was much greater, and agitated the river and the sea much more violently there was at twenty minutes after ten o'clock before noon: And the sea at Barbadoes was agitated as above; first at twenty minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon. The distance between Lisbon and Bridgetown, is near 3400 English miles, and the difference of time is near three hours and a half, which makes seven hours and a half; and if the sea was moved at Barbadoes by that earthquake at Lisbon, as it is most probable that it was, then the vibrating motion was communicated through so soft a medium as the body of water is, 3400 miles in seven hours and a half's time, which is at the rate of 45 ¾ miles each hour, or seven miles and a half in each minute; which is a very swift motion to be communicated by percussion, through so soft a medium as water is."

The Author of Conjectures on original Composition, *after some preceding Criticisms and Encomiums on the good Mr.* Addison, *gives the following Character of him and his Writings, and Instance of his Piety in his last Moments.*

ADDISON wrote little in verse, much in sweet, elegant, Virgilian prose; let me call it, since Longinus calls Herodotus most Homeric, and Thucydides is said to have formed his style on Pindar. Addison's compositions are built with the best materials, in the taste of the ancients, and (to speak his own language) on truly classick ground: And though they are the delight of the present age, yet am I persuaded that they will receive more justice from posterity. I never read him, but I am struck with such a disheartening idea of perfection, that I drop my pen. And, indeed, far superior writers should forget his compositions, if they would be greatly pleased with their own.

But you say, that you know his value already—You know, indeed, the value of his writings, and close with the world in thinking them immortal; but, I believe, you know not, that his name would have deserved immortality, though he had never written; and that, by a better title than the pen can give: You know too, that his life was amiable; but, perhaps, you are still to learn, that his death was triumphant: That is a glory granted to a very few: And the paternal hand of Providence, which, sometimes, snatches home its beloved children in a moment, must convince us, that it is a glory of no great consequence to the dying individual; that, when it is granted, it is granted chiefly for the sake of the surviving world, which may profit by his pious example, to whom is indulged the strength, and opportunity to make his virtue shine out brightest at the point of death: And, here, permit me to take notice, that the world will, probably, profit more by a pious example of lay-extraction, than by one born of the church; the latter being, usually taxed with an abatement of influence by the bulk of mankind: Therefore, to smother a bright example of this superior good influence, may be reputed a sort of murder injurious to the living, and unjust to the dead.

Such an example have we in Addison; which, though hitherto suppressed, yet, when once known, is insuppressible, of a nature too rare, too striking to be forgotten. For, after a long, and manly, but vain struggle with his distemper, he dismissed his physicians, and with them all hopes of life: But with his hopes of life he dismissed not his concern for the living, but sent for a youth nearly related, and finely accomplished, but not above being the better for good impressions from a dying friend: He came; but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent: After a decent, and proper pause, the youth said, "Dear Sir! you sent for me: I believe, and I hope, that you have some commands; I shall hold them most sacred." May distant ages not only hear, but feel, the

the reply! Forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, "See in what peace a christian can die." He spoke with difficulty, and soon expired. Through grace Divine, how great is man? Through Divine Mercy, how stingless death? Who would not thus expire?

What an inestimable legacy were those few dying words to the youth beloved? What a glorious supplement to his own valuable fragment on the truth of Christianity? What a full demonstration, that his fancy could not feign beyond what his virtue could reach? For when he would strike us most strongly with the grandeur of Roman magnanimity, his dying hero is ennobled with this sublime sentiment,

While yet I live, let me not live in vain.

CATO.

Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia, *to his Ministers at foreign Courts,* April 28, 1759. (*See p.* 279.)

"IT is known to all Europe, that I have provided for all the officers who are my prisoners of war, as well Swedes, as French and Austrians, and lately for the Russians, the best accommodation, and every conveniency; having, for that end, permitted them to pass the time of their captivity in my capital. Nevertheless, as some of them have grossly abused the liberty allowed them, by keeping up illicit correspondences, and by other practices, with which I could not avoid being offended, I have been obliged to cause all of them to be removed to the town of Spandau, which must not be confounded with the fortress of that name, from which it is entirely separate, and where they will enjoy the same ease as at Berlin, but will be more narrowly observed. This is a resolution no body can blame. I am sufficiently authorised in it by the law of nations, and by the example of the powers who are leagued against me; the court of Vienna having never suffered any of my officers, that have fallen into their hands, to go to Vienna, and the court of Russia having sent some of them even to Casan. However, as my enemies let slip no opportunity of blackening my most innocent proceedings, I have thought proper to acquaint you with my reasons for making this alteration with regard to the officers who are my prisoners, &c."

Answer of Major-General Amherst *to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who had transmitted their Thanks, for his Services*.

SIR, New-York, April 16, 1759.

"I HAD the favour of receiving your very obliging letter of the 6th of December, inclosing a resolution the house of commons came to that day, in a packet from Mr. Wood, on the 3d of April.—It is with the deepest sense of gratitude I receive that highest mark of honour, the thanks of the house; and I hope my future conduct in the service of my country will best acknowledge it, and render me more deserving of so very great an honour.—I must beg leave to return you, Sir, my most sincere thanks, for the gracious manner in which you have been pleased to signify to me the resolution of the house. I am, with the utmost respect, SIR,

Your most humble,

And most obedient servant,

JEFFERY AMHERST.

A Description of MERIONETHSHIRE, *with a correct* MAP *thereof.*

MERIONETHSHIRE, in North Wales, called by the inhabitants of Wales Sir Veiryonydh, and by the Romans Mervinia, is more mountainous than any of the Welch counties, rocky, rough, steril, bearing very small crops of corn; yet is well watered, grazes good flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, from which, and the manufacture of wrought cottons, the inhabitants reap their chief support. It is but thinly inhabited. It has plenty of fowl and fish, and herrings are taken, in great plenty, upon its coasts. It is bounded on the east by Montgomeryshire; on the south by the river Dyfi, which separates it from Cardiganshire; on the west by the Irish sea; and on the north by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire. It is about 36 miles in length from S. to N.E. its breadth from E. to W. is about 23 miles, and it is 108 miles in circumference. It contains about 500,000 acres, 2590 houses; and has four market towns, and 37 parishes. It sends one member to parliament, who, in the present parliament, is William Vaughan, Esq;

The towns are, 1. Harleigh, seated on a rock, on the sea shore, governed by a mayor, with a market weekly, on Saturday. It has few inhabitants, and the houses are but meanly built. It is distant from London, 161 computed, and 193 measured miles.—2. Bala, though a poor town, enjoys many immunities, and is governed by bailiffs. Its market is weekly, on Saturday. It is distant from London 145 computed, and 184 measured miles.—3. Dolgelly, seated in a vale, on the Avon, which has a small market weekly, on Thursday; the mountains round it, near three miles high, are called its walls. It is distant from London 149 computed, and 187 measured miles.—4. Dinasmouthye, whose market is weekly, on Friday; 142 computed, and 176 measured miles from London.


CARNARVONS.
DENBI
BAY
CARDIGAN
L. Coiwy
Festiniog
Llanvrothin R.
Druid R.
Maintarog
Llandecwin
Traiffynydh
Llyn Tecyn
Llyn Ytha
Llyn Trowerí
Canuel R.
Veloyd R.
Girw R.
Tremadoc
Tremeth Bichan
Llanyhangle
Trath
Castle
HARLEIGH
Llyn y Combe
Llanvair
Llanbeder
Llanbeder R.
Artro R.
Llanenddwyn
Llandonwry
Egryn
Llanthony
Llanabar Ch.
Barmouth
Peat Moor
Avonvaur R.
Lingoyd R.
Cader Idris Hill
Llangylynyn
Thehery C
Desunny R.
Sarnabuch Point
Llanegryn
Towenmerionyth
Caethle
Keon Cuer
Pennalt
Aberdovey
Aberdovey R.
Mothwy R.
Mawddach R.
Dulas
Mawgaron
Llanyd
Dolg
Pemble M
Llyn Tegi
Raran Hill
20'
4°
53
50'
40'
30'
4° Deg.s W. Longit: from London
Printed for R. Baldw

Tooker Rom 1756.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 182.

FEBRUARY 10, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition signed by Thomas Smith, Robert Turlington, and William Sherratt, owners of the Antigallican private ship of war, on behalf of themselves, the proprietors, captain, officers and crew of the said ship, and their lawful prize, a French ship from China; setting forth, that the petitioners, and others, did, at a great expence, fit out the Antigallican private ship of war, of which William Foster was commander; that the said capt. Foster having taken a very rich prize, called the Penthievre, carried it into the Bay of Cadiz, and that it was soon after legally condemned at Gibraltar; notwithstanding which, the petitioners alledged, the said prize was unjustly taken from the captors in the said Bay of Cadiz, and delivered up to the French; and complaining of the hardships and damages which they had sustained thereby; and therefore praying that the petitioners might receive such redress and satisfaction, as the house should in their great wisdom and justice think proper, for the great loss and damages the petitioners had sustained; and that they might be relieved in such manner as the house should think requisite.

This petition was accompanied with a printed case, which had been delivered to the members; but it is too long to be inserted here. However, I shall from thence give the history of the capture and condemnation of the prize, as it may be deemed authentick, and is as follows:

"That capt. Foster, on Dec. 26, 1756, was cruizing with his ship the Antigallican off the coast of Gallicia in Spain, when he met with the above mentioned ship called the Penthievre, commanded by Estoupan Villeneuve, homeward bound from China, but last from the Island of Saint Mary, near the coast of Madagascar, directly to Port L'Orient in France.

That it was about day break when the Antigallican discovered the Penthievre, which was then seven leagues distant from the coast of Spain, and about four leagues distant from the Antigallican, which was also more than seven leagues distant from any part of the Spanish coast.

That when the French on board the Penthievre discovered the Antigallican, they bore down upon her, with the wind in their favour, which was then about south south-east, and blew from the land. That the Penthievre, about twelve at noon, was three British leagues from the nearest land, and four leagues and a half from the light-house of Corunna, when she fired a gun to bring the Antigallican too, which was then sailing under Spanish colours, about three leagues and a half from the nearest shore, when the Penthievre thus first began the hostility.

That the Antigallican then hoisted British colours; upon which the Penthievre immediately fired a whole broadside, and half another, before the Antigallican fired a gun, or made any sign of hostility. That several of his majesty's subjects were killed and wounded by the fire from the Penthievre, which was then returned by the Antigallican; and a close engagement continued between both ships, as they went right before the wind, with all the sail they could make from the land, for about three hours, when the Penthievre struck to the Antigallican.

That the Antigallican was about five leagues and half distant from the light-house at Corunna, when the Penthievre struck, which was then about a mile farther off land than the Antigallican.

That the Penthievre was thus fairly and lawfully taken by the Antigallican; and so far out of the jurisdiction of his Catholick majesty, that none of the people, on board either of the ships, could perceive any forts, castles, or batteries; nor could they discern any colours flying in any place on shore, from whence no gun was fired at the ships, and no kind of intimation given that the neutrality of the port was invaded.

That the French officers and mariners declared, freely and openly, "that they *bore* down upon the Antigallican, with a resolution to take her, as they imagined she was an English ship, and made no doubt that she would fall a very easy prize, because she was so much inferior in size and burthen to the Penthievre: And they all, freely and voluntarily acknowledged, that their ship was fairly taken, and they were lawful prisoners of war: Nor did they imagine that the legality of the prize would ever be opposed, or contested; or that

that the neutrality of the Spanish crown was at all offended by this engagement." All which has been fully proved by inconteſtible evidence; tho' the owners have been unjuſtly deprived of their lawful prize, thro' the force of *perjury*, and *a denial of juſtice* from the court of Spain.

That the French officers and mariners were treated with the greateſt humanity and civility, from the time they were taken priſoners, to the time they were reſtored to their liberty at Cadiz, where capt. Foſter arrived with the Antigallican and her prize, the Penthievre, on January 24 following, when he delivered his priſoners to the French conſul, who returned him thanks for the care he had taken of them, and gave him a receipt for them as priſoners of war.

That the French officers and mariners alſo paid a publick teſtimony of their gratitude for the humanity and generoſity that had been ſhewn them by the captors: For they openly declared to the Spaniards, in the preſence of the French conſul, that no priſoners were ever uſed better; and that the Penthievre was fairly and lawfully made a prize by the Antigallican.

That captain Foſter, his officers, and crew, were certain of the legality of their prize, which made them proceed to the port of Cadiz, where they naturally expected to find the ſame protection that is due to his majeſty's ſubjects from all thoſe powers which are in amity with his majeſty. The French officers and mariners made no kind of complaint againſt the legality of the capture, which proved of very great value: But their firſt lieutenant, ſupercargo, pilot, boatſwain, and three of their mariners, voluntarily depoſed, before the Britiſh conſul of Cadiz, that ſhe was a fair and legal prize; which all the priſoners were alſo ready and willing to do, if the conſul had thought it neceſſary.

That all thoſe witneſſes wrote down, or dictated, their own depoſitions themſelves, in the French language, which they freely and voluntarily ſigned, without any manner of compulſion, as appears by the affidavits of the vice conſul of Cadiz, and ſeveral others.

That, upon their evidence, the Penthievre was condemned by the judge-ſurrogate of his majeſty's vice-admiralty court at Gibraltar, on Feb. 28, without any oppoſition from the French, tho' the uſual publick notice of 25 days, given on ſuch occaſions, was duly obſerved; and tho' the place of condemnation was not above fifteen leagues diſtant from Cadiz."

This is the hiſtory as ſet forth in the caſe, and the reſt contains a long detail of the partiality and injuſtice of the Spaniſh court and judges; but in the preſent critical conjuncture, it was not, it ſeems, thought proper to inquire into this ticklish affair, and therefore tho' the petition was allowed to be brought up, and read, it was not ſo much as ordered to lie upon the table.

February 11, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of Robert Hunter Morris, Eſq; alledging, that no ſalt was then made in the Britiſh colonies in North-America, but that the ſaid colonies depended upon a precarious ſupply, from foreigners, of that commodity; and that the petitioner, from a perſonal knowledge of the ſituation and circumſtances of many parts of North America, from an enquiry into the cauſes of the miſcarriages of former attempts, and from many years enquiry and obſervation into, and an acquaintance with the manner of making ſalt, as practiſed in ſeveral parts of Europe, was well convinced, that good marine ſalt might be made in his majeſty's colonies in North-America, in quantities ſufficient for their own uſe and conſumption, and at a moderate price; and further alledging, that the carrying from hence, proper men and materials, and the erecting neceſſary works for the making of ſalt, would be attended with a very large expence and great hazard, but that the petitioner was willing to undertake the ſame, at his own riſk and charge, provided he could be ſecured in the enjoyment of the profits which might ariſe therefrom (in caſe it ſucceeded) for ſuch a term of years as might ſeem to the houſe, a proper and adequate compenſation for ſo great an undertaking; and that the petitioner conceived, no loſs or inconvenience could poſſibly attend the giving ſuch an encouragement, as every method, by which the colonies were then ſupplied, would be left open, and that the encouragement propoſed could only ariſe from the ſucceſs of the undertaking; but that, if by this means they were brought to ſupply themſelves with ſalt of their own making, it would render many conſiderable branches of trade more certain and beneficial; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into their conſideration, and to grant the petitioner ſuch aſſiſtance therein, as to them ſhould ſeem proper.

This petition was then ordered to lie upon the table; and, on March 2, it was again read, and referred to a committee to examine the matter thereof; and to report

port the same, with their opinion to the house. But I do not find that they ever made any report; for which I can suggest to myself no sufficient reason but that of other gentlemen's offering to engage to set up the same manufacture in our plantations, without any parliamentary assistance; for if no such offer was made, I can see no publick prejudice that could have arisen from granting this petitioner an exclusive privilege for 14 years, to carry on this manufacture in the plantations, provided he should have it set up, and effectually carried on, within two or three years from the date of his patent or charter. A man who, at his own risk and charge, first sets up and establishes in any country a new manufacture of any kind, deserves such a privilege as much as those do who discover any new and useful invention; and as he did not propose to confine the inhabitants of the plantations to the making use of his salt, or to prevent their taking every method then or formerly practised by them, for furnishing themselves with salt, no one could complain of his having, for a few years, a power to prevent any man's taking advantage of his ingenuity, trouble, and expence, as the first introduction of any manufacture always requires more ingenuity, trouble, and expence, than is required for carrying it on after it has once been introduced.

But if a favourable report had been made, and a bill ordered to be brought in, it is highly probable that the passing of the bill would have been opposed by the proprietors of our salt-works in Great-Britain, who would of course have made use of this popular argument, that it was an encouraging of the people in our plantations to interfere with the trade and manufactures of their mother-country. This, it is true, would have been a popular argument; but it must be allowed, that it would have been a self interested argument, and when it is made use of with regard to the necessaries, or even the conveniences of life, it is a most oppressive argument. I much doubt whether the argument be in any case consistent with the true interest of the British dominions in general. Monopolies are generally allowed to be of pernicious consequence to trade; but a monopoly may be granted to a country, a province, or to any particular part of our dominions, as well as to a private man. We may, for example, enact that no wheat shall be produced, or that no woollen manufactures shall be made, but in such a particular part of our dominions; and within our own dominions we may render such a monopoly effectual by severe laws and a rigorous execution; but we cannot render it effectual in foreign countries. What then will be the consequence? That part of our own dominions which has got the monopoly, will, by the increase of money, the increase of rents, and the increase of the rate of wages, at last come to sell their wheat, or their woollen manufactures, so dear, that none of them can be sold at a foreign market, if any wheat or woollen manufactures, or any thing that may supply their place, can be had from any other country. If at the time of our establishing such a monopoly there should be no wheat, or no woollen manufactures, produced in any foreign country, the high price they must at last pay for what they have from us, will not only incite but enable some of them to improve their agriculture or manufactures, and as soon as foreigners can have these commodities at a less price from any other country, they will have none of them from us.

Thus we may see, that even this favourite point of not allowing our ultramarine dominions to interfere in any thing with the trade or manufactures of Great-Britain, is a point of so delicate a nature that we must take care not to push it too far, or too long. By so doing we may at last put an end to our being able to export any thing of our own produce or manufacture to any foreign country whatsoever; and as we have no mines of gold or silver, if we had no such export trade, our own luxuries would soon drain us of every ounce of gold or silver we have now amongst us; which would soon put an end both to our agriculture and manufactures, as some rough foreign materials are necessary for both, and these we could not have from foreigners, unless we could give them gold or silver, or some of our produce or manufacture at a moderate price, in return. I am therefore apt to doubt, whether it would not be a wiser maxim, and more conducive both to the increase and preservation of our trade, to give full liberty to every part of our own dominions, to produce, manufacture, and export, whatever they thought fit; because it would establish a constant and perpetual rivalship among them, which would keep the price of every thing we could produce or manufacture so low, that none of our neighbouring nations could rival us at any foreign market; and few of them would incline or be able to produce or manufacture, even for their home consumption,

consumption, any large quantities of what they could have at so cheap a rate from some one or other part of the British dominions. And as Great Britain will, I hope, always be the seat of our government, it will consequently be always the ocean of British riches, to which every British stream of riches, however distant, will bend its course, and in which it will at last be swallowed up, excepting only those exhalations from it, which are necessary for contributing towards the preservation of its perennial course.

February 15, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for regulating the manner of licensing alehouses in cities, and towns corporate, within that part of Great Britain, called England; and that Sir Willoughby Aston, Sir John Philipps, the lord register of Scotland, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Nicholson Calvert, and Mr. alderman Beckford, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom Mr. Barrow was next day added. And accordingly the bill was the same day presented to the house by Sir Willoughby Aston, read a first time, and a motion made for its being read a second time; but upon the question's being put, it passed in the negative.

What was the reason for rejecting this bill upon the very first reading, so that the affair can hardly be said to have come the length of a bill, I shall not pretend to say; but it was generally said, that if it had been a bill for restraining the licensing of above such a certain number of alehouses, in any town or country parish, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each respectively, it would have been a more useful, and a more necessary bill; for the infinite number of alehouses we now have spread over every part of the kingdom, contribute exceedingly towards increasing the idleness and extravagance of the labouring part of the people, and towards the bringing great numbers of their families into the most deplorable distress. It is, perhaps, the principal cause why so many of our poor are ready to throw their legitimate children into the Foundling-Hospital, which renders it so much more difficult in this kingdom to establish and support such an hospital, than it is in any other. But as this infinite number of alehouses likewise contributes to increase that branch of our publick revenue called the excise, a great part of which is appropriated to the payment of our national debt, and not a small part to that sacred revenue called the civil list, it is not probable that such a bill will ever be agreed to, unless some notable publick misfortune should oblige us to alter that plan of politicks which we have been pursuing for many years past.

February 20, it was moved, that an act made in the 6th year of the reign of king William and queen Mary, entitled, *An Act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments*, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, it was next moved, that an act made in the first year of the reign of his late majesty king George the First, entitled, *An Act for enlarging the Time of Continuance of Parliaments appointed by the Act last mentioned*, might be read; which was accordingly read, and then it was moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for shortening the term and duration of future parliaments.

Upon this motion a long debate ensued, but the question being at last put, it was carried in the negative, to the surprize of many, who imagined that the preservation of our constitution at home was now to be attended to, as well as the preservation of our rights and possessions in America. Consequently, the rejecting of this motion occasioned many contests without doors; and it now so plainly appears, that bribery and corruption at elections must always be the necessary consequence of septennial parliaments, that the only argument of any weight, made use of by those who endeavoured to justify the rejecting of this motion, was, that whilst we are engaged in such a dangerous and expensive war, it was not a proper time to think of introducing such an alteration in our form of government.

But whatever may be in this argument, it must be granted, that if bribery and corruption at elections be not put an end to, it must soon put an end to our constitution, and establish in this nation the very worst sort of government that was ever in any country established; for gentlemen will soon find out, if they have not found it out already, that it can signify nothing to stand candidate for member of parliament in opposition to the ministers for the time being; because tho' a few of them, by their popularity, their hospitality, and their great expence at the elections, may get themselves chosen, yet the ministers, by bribery and corruption, will always procure a majority of their friends to be elected, or at least returned, for the next ensuing parliament; so that no man who sets up upon a truly patriot scheme, can thereby propose to do his country any real service. And when this comes

comes to be the general opinion, no man who is governed by nothing but a sincere love for his country, will ever think of standing a candidate at any election: On the contrary, such men will always avoid being chosen, that they may not expose themselves to the resentment of the court, without being thereby able to serve the country. Contested elections may sometimes happen, but it will never be about who shall serve, but about who shall sell their country. Consequently it is evident, that bribery and corruption at elections must at last bring bribery and corruption into parliament.

Can we expect that a corrupt parliament will ever refuse to grant the crown what number of standing forces, or what publick revenue, the ministers for the time being may please to insist on. Thus we shall at last be brought under that very form of government which was established at Rome under their first emperors, that is to say, an absolute monarchy supported by a corrupt parliament, and a mercenary army; and the history of the Roman empire, from its first establishment to its utter extinction, must convince us, that it is the very worst form of government that was ever invented; for from thence we may learn, that such a monarch may sacrifice the publick interest to his private passions more openly, and may commit more whimsical cruelties, under the form of law, than any arbitrary monarch dare venture upon; and that such a parliament will always be more factious under a good prince, than under a wicked and tyrannical one; because the former will disdain to sacrifice the publick service solely to parliamentary merit, or to squander the publick money in bribing the electors or the members, both which the latter will always do without measure or reserve.

Such a form of government must necessarily be the most oppressive upon the poor, the most inconsistent with trade and commerce, and of the most pernicious consequence to the religion, morals, and courage of the people. I say first, that such a form of government must be the most oppressive upon the poor, because taxes must be imposed for the support of the government, and as the rich must always have a great influence in parliament, they will, in the methods of taxation, take as much care as they can of themselves. Therefore, they will chuse to supply the publick revenue by taxes upon the necessaries and conveniences of life; because to every such tax a poor man, who lives comfortably by his labour, pays as much as the richest man in the kingdom: And such taxes the ministers of the crown will always be most fond of, because of the multitude of officers that must be employed in the collection.

A In the next place I say, that such a form of government must be the most inconsistent with trade and commerce, which must be evident from what I have just mentioned; for taxes upon the necessaries and conveniences of life must raise the price of labour: This must raise the B price of every sort of manufacture; and this must diminish, if not totally prevent, their sale at any foreign market.

And lastly, I say, that such a form of government must be of the most pernicious consequence to the religion, morals, and courage of the people; for as to the C religion and morals of the people, it is evident, that the more profligate the people generally are, as to every principle of religion, morality, or politicks, bribery and corruption will, both in parliament and at elections, have the greater and the more certain effect. In such a form of D government therefore, the governing powers will take every method they can contrive, for subduing and rooting out of the human mind every passion, every affection, but the desire of sensual pleasure, and the infallible consequence thereof, a boundless love of money. In all assemblies, E the members will harrangue and vote, not for the sake of gaining esteem, or of serving their country, but for the sake of raising their price: In the church, the clergy will study and preach, not for the sake of religion, but of getting a better benefice: At the bar, the lawyers will F plead, not for the sake of justice, but for the sake of increasing the number or the value of their fees; and in the wars, either by land or sea, their soldiers will fight, not for the sake of glory, or the honour of their country, but for the sake of plunder or prizes. Thus the love of G money will become the sole governing principle among the people; and whilst the government can by taxes, or otherwise, get money enough to answer this popular passion of its own creating, it will continue absolute and undisturbed; but the moment it ceases to be able to do H so, faction will ensue in their assemblies, and mutiny in their fleets and armies.

Then as to the courage of the people, in such a form of government, it is certain, that the governing powers will take every possible method to render the people in general cowardly, undisciplined, and unarmed;

unarmed; because the more they are so, the more easily they may be overawed by a mercenary standing army, the more impossible it will be for any great and ancient family to defend themselves against the most unjust, the most cruel oppression, by an insurrection of the people in their favour. Even as to those of the standing army, courage, as well as every other sort of virtuous merit, will be neglected, or at least not duly rewarded; because all publick rewards will, and indeed must, be applied, by the governing powers, towards gaining and securing those who are rich enough to be assisting to the government, in bribing and corrupting the people at elections, and vile enough always to vote in parliament as directed by the ministers for the time being.

Upon every one of these three heads I could have added a number of other arguments, in confirmation of what I have said; but *frustra fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora*. What I have said will, I think, be sufficient for convincing every unbiassed reader, that an absolute monarchy supported by a corrupt parliament, and a mercenary standing army, is the very worst sort of government that ever was invented. Thank God! we are as yet far from having any such government established amongst us; but if no new regulations be made for putting a stop to that bribery and corruption which is now so notorious at our elections, and preventing gentlemen's being put to such a monstrous expence in obtaining a seat in parliament, as they are now generally put to, I am afraid, that corruption will at last get into the parliament itself; and should it ever begin to prevail in that sacred place, we shall then be in great danger of having this very worst sort of government established. At first it will make its appearance under many allurements, as it did at Rome in the reign of Augustus Cæsar; and parasites of power will every where boast of the present security of our happy constitution. Neither the consent, nor the approbation of parliament, will ever be desired to any very unpopular or oppressive measures; nor can indeed ever be asked by a good and a wise sovereign. But as soon as a weak and wicked prince gets possession of the throne, the Gorgon's head will then begin to appear, and will petrify every one that shall dare to look upon it with a piercing eye. The parliament will then not only approve of every measure proposed by the prince, but condemn every one accused by his order; and as the Romans saw Pallas, their emperor's slave, this nation may see a royal lackey triumph over the best families in the kingdom, and without any other merit exalted to the rank of nobility by an address from both houses of parliament, as Pallas was to the Prætorian rank by a decree of the Roman senate.

To conclude, whether the present be a proper time or no, for introducing such a regulation, as was by the above motion proposed, I shall not pretend to determine; but it seems to be certain that we ought to take the first proper opportunity for establishing such regulations as will be effectual, for enabling gentlemen of character to come into parliament, without any other expence than that hospitable manner of living at their seats in the country, for which our ancestors were so deservedly renowned *.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Account *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in the Islands of* AMERICA, *commonly called the* West-Indies, *continued from p.* 191.

ALTHO' no inquiry was ever made into the conduct of this expedition, or into the causes that prevented the attack of Petit Guavas, yet in the year 1697 it was made manifestly appear, that they might have attacked and carried the place, even after the Spaniards had left them. In that year admiral Nevil was sent to the West-Indies with a strong squadron of English and Dutch men of war, upon that famous and ill concerted expedition, to intercept the French squadron commanded by Mr. Pointis, in which he was disappointed by the ridiculous conduct of our people here at home. Whilst he was in those seas, and after Pointis had escaped from him, that is to say, on June 22, he received a letter from Sir William Beeston, governor of Jamaica, signifying what great advantage it would be to that Island, if he could demolish the French town of Petit Guavas. Upon this he presently detached Vander Meeses, the Dutch admiral, upon this service, with some English and Dutch men of war. This admiral approached near the place on the 27th, but ordered his ships to keep out of sight, whilst he, with 400 men only, commanded by seven of his captains, embarked that night in their boats, landed near the town, attacked it between three and four o'clock next morning, and after driving the inhabitants from all their works and batteries, made themselves entirely masters of the place. The admiral's design then was to have had the town regularly

* *See a Debate upon this subject in Lond. Mag. for* 1734, *p.* 202. *And another in*

regularly plundered, as it was known to be much richer at that particular time than usual, and to have had the plunder preserved for the benefit of the whole squadron he belonged to. But he found it impossible to prevent his men from getting drunk with the liquors they found in the town, therefore he ordered it to be set fire to in several places, by which it was soon reduced to ashes, with all the treasure and rich merchandize that were lodged in it; and as his orders extended no further, he reimbarked and rejoined the squadron, with the loss only of about 30 men killed, and about as many wounded. This shews that capt. Wilmot's neglecting to attack Petit Guavas, presently after reducing Port Paix, must have been owing to cowardice, or to a selfish view of disposing of his plunder as soon as possible; and the just and generous design of the Dutch admiral, sets in a most glaring light, the avaritious conduct of the English commodore.

As the treaty of peace was concluded at Ryswick in September, 1697, I find nothing remarkable in the History of Jamaica until the war broke out again in 1702. As soon as the joyful news arrived at Jamaica, that war had been declared both against France and Spain, so far was it from giving the people of that island any apprehension from two such powerful and now hostile neighbours, that it seemed to give them new spirits; and instead of keeping all their men at home, in order to act only upon the defensive, they resolved to act upon the offensive, in consequence whereof they presently fitted out a great number of privateers, ten of which united together in a sort of partnership, and sailing to the coast of Cartagena, landed near the city of Tolu, and plundered that city and neighbourhood of every thing that was worth carrying on board, after which they set the city on fire, and reduced it to ashes. From hence they sailed up the gulph of Darien, and having got some Indians for their guides, they landed a body of 400 men, who marched over that neck of land towards the gold mines of Santa Cruz de Cana. On March 9, 1702-3, they surprised a Spanish out-guard of ten men, nine of whom they killed or made prisoners, but the tenth escaping gave notice of their approach, whereupon the inhabitants deserted that little town, carrying with them their money and jewels, and the garrison shut themselves up in their little fort; but the invaders soon mastered the fort, and possessed themselves of the mine, where they found above 70 negroes, whom they immediately set to work, and continued them at it for three weeks, in which time they got as much gold dust, and plate and rich merchandize which the inhabitants had left concealed, as the negroes could carry, after which they demolished the fort, burnt the town, and with their loaded negroes returned to their ships. And whilst this copartnership were thus employed, two other Jamaica privateers landed 100 men near Trinidada, in the Island of Cuba, plundered the town, burnt part of it, and carried off a very considerable booty.

As the fine flowers of human happiness are generally mixt with very vexatious thorns, the joy which the people of Jamaica had conceived from the success of their privateers, and the many rich prizes expected to be brought into their island, was very much damped by a new and fatal accident that happened to the town of Port Royal. Although great part of the ground on which that town was formerly situated, had been sunk by the earthquake in 1692 before-mentioned, and remained covered by the sea, yet some part had continued firm, and became dry as soon as the sea returned to its natural bed. And as it was a most convenient spot for the situation of a mercantile town, the assembly in 1693 passed an act for obliging the proprietors of the ground to rebuild the houses that had been demolished, or to sell the ground at an appraised value, by which all the demolished houses and wharfs on that spot of ground had been rebuilt, and several new houses and warehouses erected higher up on that neck of land, so that before the year 1703 Port Royal was again become a fine flourishing city; but, on January 9, 1702-3, a fire broke out in it with such violence, and raged with such fury, that there was no stopping it, till it had reduced every house and warehouse in the town to ashes. But as the fire began between 11 and 12 in the morning, most of the merchants saved their money and books of accompt, and some of them considerable quantities of merchandize, by the assistance of boats from the men of war and ships in the harbour, tho' such of them as were near the shore were themselves in great danger, and one brigantine and a sloop were actually burnt.

This second misfortune raised a sort of superstition among the people, that the ground whereon this town had been built, was accursed; and the assembly, so far from ordering it to be rebuilt, enacted that

that it ſhould not be rebuilt, but that the people ſhould be removed to Kingſton, which had been made a diſtinct pariſh by an act of the aſſembly in the year 1693, and which by this means received an addition of ſeveral new ſtreets. However, the ſaid act having been afterwards repealed, the people have ſince got over their ſuperſtition, and as the ſituation is ſo convenient for ſhipping and unſhipping goods, many of the houſes have been rebuilt and the wharfs repaired, ſo that Port Royal is now again a conſiderable town, and is ſtill a diſtinct pariſh.

Hitherto no remarkable diſpute had happened between the people or aſſembly of Jamaica and their governor, but during the government of col. Tho. Handaſyde, which began about this time, theſe diſputes began, and have ever ſince continued with almoſt every governor, that ſurvived what may be called the honey-moon of his government. The diſputes in col. Handaſyde's time aroſe from two cauſes: Firſt, From a cuſtom that had been introduced, of two or more inconſiſtent publick offices being held by one and the ſame perſon, for Richard Rigby, Eſq; was, it ſeems, at the ſame time a member of the council, provoſt marſhal general, ſecretary of the iſland, and clerk of inrollments; by which means the inhabitants were, or might be ſubjected to great oppreſſion; therefore an act was paſſed in 1711 by the aſſembly for preventing any perſon's holding at the ſame time two or more offices of profit; but this act was either rejected here at home, is ſince expired, or has been repealed. And, Secondly, From a project ſet on foot in Jamaica, much like that once propoſed by our Edward the Firſt in England, which was, to oblige all poſſeſſors of land eſtates to produce their title deeds, and to ſeize all ſuch eſtates as eſcheated to the crown, to which the poſſeſſor could ſhew no good title. In purſuance of this unjuſt and mad project, ſome eſtates were actually declared to be eſcheated, and ſold to the higheſt bidder; but the crown would have got little by the project if it had been allowed to be fully carried into execution; for as no honeſt man would bid for ſuch eſtates, the projectors got ſome truſtee for their own behoof to become the purchaſer for a mere trifle, and this trifle was only what they were to account for to the crown. Thus it often happens when oppreſſive meaſures are ſet on foot: The crown, or the king for the time being, bears all the blame, and the miniſters, or their tools, run away with all, or the far greateſt ſhare of the profit; which ſhews the wiſdom and the juſtice of that maxim in our conſtitution, That the king can do no wrong. But this project was nipped in the bud by the aſſembly's paſſing an act, with proper proviſoes, for ſecuring the property of land eſtates to thoſe that had been, or ſhould afterwards, for ſeven years, be in peaceable and uninterrupted poſſeſſion of the ſame; which act was confirmed here at home, and now remains a ſtanding law of the iſland.

Theſe diſputes raiſed ſuch animoſities between the governor and aſſembly that he, in a paſſion, diſſolved them, and they as paſſionately, but more raſhly, by being more illegal, reſolved to continue ſitting notwithſtanding his diſſolution; whereupon he acted with the true ſpirit of a brave and reſolute commander; for he entered the aſſembly with his ſword drawn, threatning to put to death the firſt man that ſhould refuſe to leave the place, which ſo much ſurpriſed them, that they all walked out without ſo much as any one of them offering to refuſe; ſo faint-hearted are men when conſcious of their being in the wrong, ſo much more eaſy is it to bully an aſſembly of men, than any one ſingle man of that aſſembly.

But in July, 1711, theſe diſputes were put an end to by the arrival of the new governor lord Archibald Hamilton, who began his government by a meaſure very diſagreeable to the people, which was that of puting off the meeting of the aſſembly, and allowing himſelf to be influenced by two gentlemen who had rendered themſelves unpopular under the former governor. This of courſe began new diſputes, as a governor that has once gained the ill will of the people, can ſeldom afterwards be thought to do any thing right; but theſe diſputes were for ſometime ſuſpended, firſt by the fear of an invaſion from the French, who, in 1712, attacked and plundered the little iſland of Montſerrat, and next by a furious hurricane which happened on Auguſt 28, the ſame year, and not only did great damage in the iſland, but likewiſe to the ſhips in the harbours or upon the coaſt, many of which were entirely loſt, and above 400 people drowned or killed by the fall of the houſes or trees.

By the time the people had recovered from theſe frights a ceſſation of arms was proclaimed, which was ſucceeded by a peace both with France and Spain, in conſequence of the treaty of Utrecht; ſo that the people had now nothing to employ their thoughts but their diſputes with their

their governor; and these grew so violent, that upon his being removed some time after the accession of his late majesty, and a new governor and council appointed, they thought fit to take him into custody and send him a prisoner to England; but he was discharged upon bail as soon as he arrived, and afterwards acquitted of every charge brought against him by the people of Jamaica, from whence it is reasonable to conclude, that their complaints against him were groundless, as it cannot be supposed that his acquittal proceeded, at that conjuncture, from any court favour.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A strong and applauded Argument of the Dutch *and their Advocates, examined and thoroughly refuted. Continued from p.* 176.

THIS difference cannot surely escape any man who is not wilfully blind, therefore our behaviour towards the Spaniards in the year 1739, can be no objection to the right we now contend for. It is a right we are most justly entitled to: It is a right we must insist on, because without exercising it we cannot preserve our own colonies or trade, nor prevent the increase of the French colonies and trade, nor finally can we hope to obtain a speedy and honourable peace. We cannot, we must not, therefore, submit to the above-mentioned doctrine, which is now so industriously propagated by our pretended friends the Dutch, and I am sorry to say, by many amongst ourselves. But this is not all the Dutch pretend to: They pretend that they may freely carry, in their ships bound from their own islands in the West-Indies, the produce of the French settlements in that part of the world, not only to any neutral port in Europe, but even to any port in France itself, and I must confess, that if we grant them the one, we must grant them the other; for as no part of that produce can be said to be contraband, if the Dutch have a right to carry it to any neutral port in Europe, they have a right to carry it to the ports of France itself. Nay, they further pretend that, even tho' it should be loaded on board their ships at their islands, by and properly belonging to the subjects of France, yet we have no right to seize or confiscate such produce; because by the marine treaty in 1674 it is expressly stipulated, "That all that which shall be found put on board ships belonging to the subjects of the lords the states, shall be accounted clear and free, altho' the whole lading, or any part thereof, by just title of property, should belong to the enemies of his majesty, except always contraband goods."

As to this pretence and the treaty upon which it is founded, I have no occasion to add much to what has been already said upon the subject, because the before mentioned author in your Magazine has shewed, that were it still subsisting, it can be meant to extend to no sort of trade but such as the Dutch carried on with or for France in time of peace *; and both he and others who have since wrote upon the same subject, have shewed, that we are not now bound to observe any treaty between the Dutch and us, because they have refused, and still do refuse, to perform their part of the treaties which were subsisting between us at the beginning of this war. I shall therefore only add, that if we were to admit the treaty of 1674 to be still subsisting in full force, and to put the same interpretation upon it which the Dutch pretend to do, it would be in their power, not only to carry on in their ships every branch of the French trade, but to supply the French with every sort of naval or warlike stores which they can have occasion for; because the French have now, in their own dominions, great numbers of ingenious mechanicks and workmen of all kinds, and if they had not, they might find as many as they could have occasion for amongst their friends in Holland, Germany, &c. they can therefore have occasion for the importation of nothing but the rough materials, and of these there is not so much as one mentioned in the article of that treaty which enumerates the several species of contraband goods, except, I think, saltpetre alone. And if naval stores, iron, copper, and provisions, had been in that article enumerated, as well as saltpetre, yet by the other articles of the same treaty it would be easy for the Dutch to supply the French with every kind of contraband goods, without its being in our power to seize them; because, even tho' we should meet with a Dutch ship bound to, and just sailing into a French port, we are bound by that treaty not to attempt to search her: We are only to make her a civil and friendly visit, *with two or three men at most*, to examine her passport, and her cocket or inventory of her loading; and if by the former she appears to be a Dutch ship, and no contraband goods are mentioned in the latter, *we are not to molest, search, or detain her, or to force her from her intended voyage.*

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 391, 392.

Thus, if we were to allow this treaty to be still subsisting, and to be interpreted as the Dutch do, it would be impossible for us to carry on a maritime war against France, or indeed against any potentate in the world; for that the Dutch would be as ready to carry on in their ships the trade of the Turks, as they now are to carry on that of the French, I do not in the least question. And yet when this treaty was made, there was a numerous party in this kingdom, such zealous friends to the Dutch, that our ministers durst hardly refuse to agree to this treaty; for as the French had in the year 1662 granted them such a treaty, it would have been made a ground of most furious clamour against our then ministers, had they refused to grant the Dutch the same favour, tho' the very reason that made the French ready to grant it, was a most cogent reason for our refusing it; but party zeal has often, both before and since that time, rendered us stupidly blind as to our true national interest; and I wish it may not at last appear to be the case with respect to some of our late treaties.

I have thus explained what the Dutch may do by virtue of this treaty, in order to shew, that it signifies nothing to dispute about the spirit or meaning of it: We must insist upon it that no treaty between us is now subsisting, as they have not only refused to perform their part, but have in several respects acted directly contrary to the treaties subsisting between us at the beginning of this war; and if we are now with respect to them to be governed only by the laws of nature and nations, we have by both a right to insist, that no neutral ship shall bring the produce of the French West-India settlements to any port in Europe, because they never could, much less usually did so in time of peace. Nay, I will go further, I will say, that we have by both these laws, a right to insist, that no Dutch ship, nor any neutral ship, shall enter any port of France, even in Europe, without our passport, and paying to us the same duty upon their tonnage, which the French obliged them to pay in time of peace, and which, to my great surprize, I have not heard that we have so much as once claimed. What are we afraid of? We are not surely afraid of the naval power of the Dutch, even tho' joined with that of France? In 1665 we engaged in a war against both, and tho' they were soon after joined by Denmark, we might have carried it on with success, if the parliament had been half so generous in their grants in that war, as they have been in this; yet it must be allowed, that the French were then equal in naval power to what they are at present, and the Dutch much superior, therefore, if we have now any reason to be afraid of insisting upon our rights, it must proceed from some difference in our own circumstances, which difference is not certainly to be ascribed to our being now less powerful at sea than we were in 1665, nor to the nation's being less unanimous in the present war than they were in that of 1665.

We cannot therefore have any publick and known reason for being so much afraid of Dutch menaces, as not to insist on the exercise of those rights which we are so justly entitled to by the laws of nature and nations, and without which we cannot propose to put a speedy and happy end to our present war against France; but I am afraid, we have some secret reasons, which, tho' they may be guessed at, I do not chuse to mention. And I am also afraid, that the statesmen in Holland have secret reasons for not wishing us success in every part of the war we are now involved in. The pretended interruption in their lawful trade, is a good handle for spiriting up the mob against us; but if their statesmen had had no greater reason to be afraid of the success of our allies upon the continent of Europe, than they had to be afraid of our success at sea or in America, instead of calling it a lawful trade, it would have been by them expressly prohibited, or at least it would have been by every man in Holland reputed a trade of the most dangerous consequence to the future security of their republick; for tho' a long course of misconduct, or a signal and sudden misfortune, may make the mob, like an unruly horse, take the bit between their teeth, and run away with their rider, yet the mob in every country is known to be very much, often too much, under the direction of their statesmen or grandees. And if we consider, that our allies in this war are not only next neighbours to the Dutch, but their next neighbours upon that part of their frontier which is least guarded; and that the Dutch may consequently have a jealousy of any increase of their power; we may easily guess at the reason, why their statesmen have made use of this handle for spiriting up the mob against this nation.

Thus, upon the whole, we must conclude, that if the Dutch should continue to carry on the French trade for them, it will not be merely from a lust of gain, or

or from any jealousy of, or any enmity they have to Great-Britain; and if we should be forced to suffer it, it will not be from our not having a right to prevent it, or from any dread we have of their naval power being united with that of France against us: However, tho' our war with France may by this means be rendered more tedious, yet, it is to be hoped, we may be able at last to bring it to a happy conclusion; which must be the hearty prayer of every true Briton, as it is that of,

London, April 16, 1759.

SIR,
Your constant reader,
and humble servant.

Of the Nature of Aliments, Animal and Vegetable. By Dr. BARRY. *Continued from our last, p.* 172.

THE fluids of an animal body, are naturally neither *acid*, or *alcaline*; and tho' the diet be entirely of an *acescent* kind; yet by no chymical *analysis*, or any other experiment, can any *acid* salts be thence obtained. *Homberg*, and since, some of the later chymists, have endeavoured to prove, that an *acid* spirit, or salt, can be separated from animal bodies, and fluids: But what has been obtained in some of these experiments, may probably arise from the *sea salt*, which, from its rigid qualities, passes unaltered thro' the body; and in others, from the *universal acid* in the air, which in these tedious processes, may be absorbed into such substances: But granting the conclusions deduced from these experiments to be just, they only shew a *very latent acid*, and which never appears in the natural state of animal fluids.

From hence appears the error of the prevailing *hypothesis* in many ancient and modern authors, that the *gout*, *rheumatism*, *scurvy*, and several *chronic disorders*, arise from an *acid acrimony* in the fluids; and that the various medicines, which have been esteemed as *sweetners*, and *alterants* in such cases from their *alcaline* qualities, can only operate as such in the first passages.

In an healthy state, the serum, and the fluids separated from it, are only of an *alcalescent* nature, and must inevitably destroy the vessels, and bring on death, before they can become perfectly *alcaline*. The mildest putrid fevers, and scorbutic disorders, differ from the *plague*, and the *scurvy* described in lord Anson's Voyage, only in different degrees of *putrefaction*, or nearer approaches to an *alcaline* state.

As animal fluids, from heat, and motion, have therefore a natural tendency to putrefaction, they would sooner approach to that state from an animal diet, unless corrected either by *acids*, *salts*, *fermented* A *spirits*, and *aromatics*, which are the chief preservatives against it.

Dr. Pringle has improved this part of medicine, by several accurate experiments, and observations; and has not only greatly enlarged the class of *antiseptics*, but has likewise shewn, that vo- B latile, alcaline salts, which were formerly supposed to promote putrefaction, are really powerful antiseptics.

However, it is evident, that tho' *heat*, *moisture*, and a *stagnating air*, greatly accelerate putrefaction in *dead* flesh; yet a greater degree of heat, which *hardens* the fibres, and *exhales* the moisture; and a C continued wind, which *dissipates* it, will prevent putrefaction; not by any real *antiseptic* quality, but by rendering such substances no longer liable to putrefaction: On which account, all *warm*, and *astringent* substances, must in *inanimate* bodies, prove antiseptic, and be more powerful, when they contain a particular D balsamic, or *opposite* quality to putrefaction. Thus beef cut into small slices, is preserved in hot climates; dead bodies buried in dry, hot sand, have been found free from putrefaction; and by a *vitriolic* vapour, have for many years continued entire and firm.

E As antiseptics therefore of a quite *opposite* nature, prevent putrefaction in *dead* flesh, and *stagnating* animal fluids, it is difficult to determine in what manner they *operate*, and how *differently* they may act in *circulating* fluids.

Some of the later chymists have been F fond of considering putrefaction, as the *third process* of vegetable fermentation; as the substances which have gone thro' the former, if they are *left together* in a proper heat, advance to putrefaction; but if the vinous part is separated from the *fæces*, it will continue free from it; G neither is a previous *spirituous*, or acid fermentation, by any means unavoidably necessary to putrefaction; for as certain substances fall into the *acetous*, without having gone thro' the *spirituous* fermentation; so others begin to putrefy, without having gone thro' either, of which H last kind are most *animal substances*: There seems therefore to be rather a remarkable analogy between the *fermentation* of vegetables, and the *putrefaction* of animal fluids, as the effect of this *intestine* mo-

tion in each, is to dissolve the union of their parts, and to produce a new combination of such, as did not exist before. From the *spontaneous* motion, and fermentation of the former, an *ardent spirit*, or *acetous* liquor, is produced; from the latter, alcaline, volatile salts, and a *putrid* spirit; and the different degrees of these productions depend chiefly on the greater degree of intestine motion, which, from the nature of their component parts, they are capable of attaining to. Salts, even of the alcaline kind, seem to be incapable of putrefaction; the *oily*, and *sulphureous* parts of bodies, are chiefly subject to it. Volatile, alcaline salts therefore, tho' the product of putrefaction, by dividing, and attenuating such viscid substances, and giving a quicker discharge to their more active and fugitive parts, may sometimes prevent that degree of putrefaction, which otherwise they would acquire; and it is observable, that in putrifying bodies, from whence the most noxious and *putrid* vapour is emitted, there is always a deficiency of volatile, alcaline salts; or at least they are not easily extricated during that state.

How far, and in what particular cases, such substances may prove antiseptic in animal, circulating fluids, can only be determined by experiments and observations, as they are only susceptible of a weaker degree of putrefaction, and from causes *different* from those, which produce it in stagnating fluids, and dead flesh.

Animal fibres, and circulating fluids, cannot, like dead flesh, be rendered incapable of putrefaction by heat and astringents, and dissipating their moisture; neither are they capable of acquiring putrefaction from that intestine motion, peculiar to it, except in *abscesses*, *ulcers*, or extravasated *stagnating* humours: It has been already observed, that animal fluids are only alcalescent; that life must be destroyed before they can acquire a perfect putrid, or alcaline state; and that this disposition to putrefaction, is chiefly prevented by new supplies, of an antiseptic kind: But tho' the humours are thus corrected, and recruited, they may acquire a certain degree of putrefaction, from a circulation too *languid*, or too much *increased*. In the former case, the volatile, alcaline salts, and the more warm aromatic antiseptics; in the latter, the acid, or neutral saline, and refrigerating, will be found most effectual in preventing its progress.

Another more powerful and frequent cause of putrefaction in animal fluids, will arise from a *retention* of the *excretions*; all which are of the *putrescent* kind. *Urine*, from several experiments, appears to be highly of that nature; but the *matter of perspiration* must be capable of acquiring a greater degree of it; and
A when retained, like a *putrid* ferment, quickly contribute to promote putrefaction. Hence that remarkable *fœtor* in *sweats*, after a long suppressed perspiration: In this case, whatever *restores* the *excretions*, will be the best *antiseptic*.

Hence it is evident, that if fish, and
B several sorts of wild fowl, which live on an animal diet, are taken for nourishment, they will be more apt to give a *putrid* disposition to the fluids, than the horned cattle, sheep, and tame fowl, who live on vegetables, and afford a more temperate food than the former.

C This way of reasoning was confirmed by an experiment made on a soldier, who was hired to live entirely for some days on wild fowl, with water only for drink: He received in the beginning his reward and diet, with great chearfulness; but this was soon succeeded by a nausea, thirst,
D and a disposition to a putrid dysentery, which was with some difficulty prevented from making a farther progress, by the physician who tried the experiment.

From hence it is evident, that *sea* salt, in a sufficient quantity, is a useful corrector of an animal diet; and in that re-
E spect an *antiscorbutic*: It may, from an excess, and not being sufficiently diluted, give a peculiar *muriatic* acrimony to the fluids; but that very seldom happens, and is easily removed. In sea voyages, that *peculiar scurvy*, which is imputed to *long living on salt meats*, is really owing to a
F *contrary* state of the fluids, and to a *putrid* acrimony and *dissolution* of them, from the want of that *quantity* of *acids*, or *fermented* spirits in their drink, which is necessary to prevent that natural tendency the fluids have to putrefaction; and which the *quantity* of salt (which is
G but a weak *antiseptic*) is incapable of preventing, and often not sufficiently powerful, even to preserve the salted meat from being in some degree corrupted: This disease more frequently appears, and in a greater degree, when their *bread* is in the same state; and when their *water*, which
H at the best has no *real antiseptic* quality, is often in a *putrid* state. In these circumstances, fresh animal food would sooner bring on an increased putrid state, than sound and *well* salted meat, unless some acid vegetables, or spirituous, anti-

septic corrector, was added to their drink, and could diffuse itself thro' the blood *.

I knew an eminent lawyer, who, by the advice of Dr. Woodward, abstained for some years entirely from *salt*, drank chiefly water, and used freely an animal diet, and by that means acquired a violent scurvy: He was in some time relieved by a strict regimen of diet and medicine; and afterwards used salt and vegetables, with an animal food, drank wine more freely, and never had any return of that disorder. I knew another person, who drank nothing but water, and lived freely on an animal food; and on asking him if he was not fond of *salt*, he said, he generally eat ten times as much as any one in company; nature thus directing him to guard against that tendency, which his humours had to putrefaction. In several parts of Guiney, before salt pits were known, no commodity yielded a higher price; and the inhabitants would readily traffick their gold dust for a small quantity of it. In all countries where an animal food is used, it is a grateful and necessary corrector, but especially in very hot countries, where it must be more necessary and valuable; and it is observable, that many persons take with fresh meat, as large a quantity of salt, as is necessary to season it, and receive no remarkable inconvenience from it; for when sufficiently diluted, it passes off unchanged, by urine.

Hence appears the reason, why those who live freely on an animal food, and drink only water, acquire thence a *red scorbutic countenance*: The animal salts in their blood being rendered more *active* and *luxuriant*, from the want of some *acid*, or *fermented antiseptic* corrector in their drink?

From hence it is evident, that persons of the *strongest constitution*, who use much exercise, can best digest, and more safely live on a diet of the *vegetable* kind, with *water* for drink; and that fruits, vegetables, or the light, acidulated wines, are necessary, and most proper for them.

Hence appears the reason, why persons of this constitution, who use freely a higher, and more putrescent animal food, such as wild fowl, and fish, are apt to be more thirsty after it, than when they use even salted, or seasoned meat? And why A wine in larger quantities, is then not only more agreeable, but necessary; which, tho' it may heat and inflame, yet guards their fluids from putrefaction?

Valetudinarians, such I mean as are healthy, but of a weak constitution, will require a *mixed diet*, such as bread, the B milder animal meats, moderately corrected with *acids*, or rather with wine, plain, and mixed with their water. Such was Cornaro's regimen; a *solid*, easily assimilated, animal diet, guarded equally from *crude indigestion*, and *putrescent acrimony*; which is much preferable to a liquid diet C of any kind, unless when the first or second digestion are greatly impaired, or when quick supplies are not required, as it relaxes the stomach, and gives a less lasting nourishment to the body. This is agreeable to the wise precept of Hippocrates, *that the aliment, which is with D difficulty altered, is not easily consumed; and that which is easily assimilated, is easily wasted:* Therefore the digestive powers ought to be exercised by a solid food, proportioned to their strength; which is not only necessary to increase and preserve their tone, but to give a more firm and E *permanent* nourishment to the body.

Hence appears the reason, why acid and crude vegetables generally disagree with weak and cold constitutions? And why the higher animal food, and particularly shell-fish, is often so agreeable and useful to them †?

F From these principles, such rules of diet might likewise be easily deduced, as are necessary to be pursued in different *acute* and *chronic* diseases; and if this material part in the art of healing is neglected, the most powerful medicines will be often ineffectual.

* *What is here said, is confirmed by what I have heard from a gentleman of great honour, who had got a very opulent fortune in the East-Indies. Upon his return to England, he took care to lay in a most plentiful store of arrack, sugar, and oranges, and every Saturday night he ordered the largest washing tub in the ship to be filled with rich and strong arrack punch, for the seamen on board the ship he was in. As they had a tedious passage from the East Indies to the Cape of Good Hope, the seamen on board all the other ships were affected with a most violent scurvy, but not a man on board his ship was ill of that distemper, which could be attributed to nothing but the punch he had given them every Saturday night.*

† *In confirmation of the doctor's opinion I must observe, that when I was young I was fond of sallads, cucumbers, melons, &c. and could digest them without any difficulty; but now I find them heavier, and more difficult of digestion, than any animal food I can eat; and I find the case to be the same with respect to all sorts of tarts and fruit pies.*

A Method for preventing Ships from sinking, after receiving such Damage as must otherwise unavoidably cause them to founder.

LET a ship have its cavity beneath the lower deck divided into three (or four) nearly equal parts, by bulk-heads, or partitions, rising from the bottom to the lower deck. Let these bulk-heads extend from one side of the ship to the other, and join closely to the timbers: Let them be strong, made of two-inch plank, well braced by cross pieces, and let them be well caulked. Let there be sliding hatches in the bulk-heads, thro' which a man may easily pass under deck. Let these hatches for this purpose be usually open; but in time of action, or other danger, or at furthest on springing a leak, let these hatches be close shut, so that no water may pass from one of the three divisions to another.

Now in a ship thus provided, as soon as she springs a leak, it may immediately be known in which of the three divisions the leak is; for the water will rise in that division, and not in any other. This discovery will save much labour and time in searching for the leak; for the carpenters may immediately apply to the leaky division, and find it sooner, if it be so high as to be come at, that is, above the inside water. But if the leak be too low to be come at, then first let all hands remove what heavy stuff they can, such as iron, &c. out of the leaky division. Then let them put into the same leaky part all that comes to hand specifically lighter than water, viz. empty casks, seamen's chests, any sort of timber, &c. Then let the hatches above the leaky part be close shut, and let some persons observe carefully those parts of the bulk-heads that are exterior to the leaky division, in order to stop any leaks that appear as the water rises within side.

By the water being confined to a third (or fourth) part of the ship, all the water that fills that part will not sink the ship, if properly lightened in other parts, by throwing heavy things, such as guns, &c. overboard, even tho' no empty casks, &c. were put into the leaky division. But when such light things are put in, the cavity in which the water is will thereby be greatly lessened, and consequently the additional weight of the inside water be less in proportion. So that in a ship of war (or other ship not deeply laden) there will not probably be any necessity of throwing any thing overboard in order to save her, even tho' the water made a free passage into one part. But in such ships, as one part would sink lower than another, (unless the leaky division was in the middle) in order to make the weight more equal in every part, it would be proper to A remove the guns from the leaky part to others.

If this method was observed, in all probability the greatest part of those vessels would be saved that have foundered at sea, and many of those (especially a good part of their cargoes) that have B bulged by running aground: And men of war would not be obliged to quit the line thro' fear of sinking, whatever shot they had received under water, unless they had dangerous leaks in all three divisions. And each of these are apparently points of very great importance. C When one ship quits the line, the next will have two upon her; which would be prevented if she could stay, even tho' she never fired a shot.

After the L'Esperance was quitted with ten feet water in the hold, she swam six or seven hours, even till she burnt down: D Consequently, could but one division be kept free from water, in the manner here proposed, she might easily be brought to England.

When the Invincible struck, she bulged, and filled, and was lost. But tho' her leak was five times as great, yet if the E water was confined to a third part of the hold, by taking out her guns, &c. she might be made many tons lighter than when she struck, notwithstanding this inside water thus confined; and then she might be got off the next tide. In a word, why may not a ship be saved by the F method here proposed, even tho' she has sprung a leak as large as one of her portholes?

To this proposal has been made the following objections.

Obj. 1. The water thus pent up will blow up the deck.

G Ans. Water presses according to its perpendicular height; therefore the force against the deck will be only in proportion to the height of the water without above the lower deck, which cannot be considerable. And to prevent it in some measure, the empty cask, &c. in the full H partition may be fastened down by crooks, or otherwise, that they may not swim on top. The pressure of the water upwards, without such light things swimming on it, will be very little.

Obj. 2. Water cannot be confined, as is here proposed, to one part.

Ans.

Ans. Water certainly may be thus confined, as appears by well-boats, and water being carried in bulk, particularly in the East-Indies.

Obj. 3. If the parts of the ship be thus divided, how can the bilge water come to the well?

Ans. By holes made on purpose at the bottom of the bulk-heads, which holes may be stopped, when needful, by a cock, whose handle rises so high as always to be come at.

Obj. 4. The bulk-heads proposed would interfere with the different apartments below deck, and hinder stowage.

Ans. 1. Nothing goes under the lower deck longer than a third part of the ship; therefore nothing is too long to be stowed in a ship thus provided.

Ans. 2. With respect to the different apartments, the matter may be adjusted by a little alteration in them, and by putting the bulk-heads a little more forward or backward; tho' it would add greatly to their strength if they were close to the masts. All the room really taken up is but the thickness of the bulk-heads.

It is submitted to the consideration of the judicious, whether the partitions here recommended might not be useful on some other accounts besides those already mentioned. Whether, for instance, in case a fire should happen below decks, it might not be stifled by stopping close the partition in which it happened, and so excluding the air: Or, if this failed, whether the ship in such a case might not be skuttled in that part, and the fire quenched by filling the division with water: After which the hole might be stopped by heeling the ship, and the water pumped out. It might be observed too that these bulk-heads would add considerably to the strength of the ship.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IN my former letters (see our last Vol. p. 626, and our present Vol. p. 89, 153.) I gave you two ways, whereby any single person may preserve himself from drowning, and when at sea, he may get to land, tho' at a very great distance from it, which I have made use of, and still intend to improve; but by the following means, a whole ship's crew might be often saved together, in any part of the ocean, between Great-Britain and the West, or even the East-Indies.

Let every vessel, intended for voyages of any considerable length, have a long-boat, built very strong, and fit for swift sailing, firmly decked all over, except one hatch, about the middle, and provided with masts, sails, and all manner of tackle for a long voyage. Let her be so large, as to be able to carry the ship's crew and provision for two, three, or more weeks, and so conveniently placed aboard the vessel, that she can in a minute's time be hoisted overboard into the sea. She might be provided with seats, and the men instructed to go below as soon as they went aboard, and to balance her properly. If the boat were small, the deck might be raised along the middle, so far as to allow them to sit upright, and to remove from one place to another; and in sailing her, they could relieve one another by turns, in the same way as aboard the ship. The provision taken aboard, must require no dressing, such as biscuit, water, &c. and ought to be put aboard with a compass, and other light things of great value, when there is appearance of danger. Instead of covering the hatch in bad weather, it would be necessary to fix upon it a tube of the same wideness, which might stand so high as to prevent the sea from coming in, and thro' which the men might pass by means of shrouds, and to have a small tube fixed in the same way at each end of the boat, but considerably higher, to promote a circulation of air.

This boat, besides, might serve all the purposes of a long-boat, if she had only some pretty large hatches that could be taken off and put on at pleasure; and indeed it is surprising, that the owners of ships have never, as far as I know, built any of their long boats in this way; since this would seem to be one of the principal uses of a long-boat, to preserve the crew when the ship springs a leak, that cannot be stopped, or happens to take fire that baffles their engines, or any other way so foundered, that she cannot keep above water. For it is very evident, that a firm boat well decked, balanced and managed, may almost go thro' any sea that a ship can; and it is owing to the want of a deck, and overloading, and sometimes the want of provisions, that the unhappy crew so often perish, by endeavouring to save themselves in their long-boat when their ship is lost.

I am, &c. L. S.

P. S. In my last (see p. 153.) I forgot to mention, that by joining the two back pieces of cork with two straps of leather, in the same way that the breast ones are, in order that they may be separated; the right shoulder and breast-pieces may be wore at sea conveniently fastened in the right

right pocket, by which means, tho' one ſhould fall accidentally into the water, he might be prevented from drowning; and paſſengers, who have not far to ſail, and have not perhaps occaſion to be on ſea again during their lives, might eaſily provide themſelves with two pieces of cork, which they could wear faſtened in their pockets, &c. during the paſſage.

Mr. Barnes, *in his* New Method of propagating Flower-Trees and flowering Shrubs, *has given us the following Account of Propagation by the Bud.*

"THE propagation of trees by layers and cuttings, ſhews, that if a piece of any kind be planted in the ground in ſuch manner that it takes root below, the upper part will ſoon furniſh all the reſt, and become a perfect tree. If roots can be thus obtained, the reſt follows in the courſe of nature. But this is not univerſal; for ſome trees will not take root in either of theſe ways: And if they would, ſtill the number is but ſmall that can be obtained by them, becauſe it is but a certain part of the branches that a tree can ſpare for that purpoſe.

On examining the cuttings which have failed, I have always found that the miſchance happened by the rotting of that part of the cutting which was expected to ſend forth the roots: For the danger is when it has been freſh cut, and has no bark to cover it. I thought it natural, that if a method were uſed to keep that part from decay, all thoſe cuttings would grow, which we uſually ſee fail: And communicating my thoughts to a gentleman of knowledge, he not only confirmed my opinion by his own, but gave me a receipt for preſerving the ends of cuttings from rotting: And deſired me to try it afterwards upon ſmaller pieces than ſuch as are commonly uſed, and upon ſingle buds.

Every leaf upon the branch of a tree or ſhrub, has uſually a young bud in its boſom; and it is certain each of theſe buds has in it the rudiment of a tree of the ſame kind; therefore it appeared reaſonable to think that every branch might afford as many new plants as there were leaves upon it, provided it were cut into ſo many pieces, and this ſame dreſſing could prevent the raw ends of each piece from decaying. The advantage of ſuch a practice appeared very plainly, for it muſt give many plants for one, and the thing ſeemed ſo agreeable to reaſon, that I reſolved to try it.

Many mixtures of reſinous ſubſtances have been propoſed on this head, under the names of cements and vegetable mummies, by Agricola and others; but the very beſt, upon careful and repeated experience, I have found to be this:

Melt together, in a large earthen pipkin, two pound and a half of common *pitch*, and half a pound of *turpentine*. When they are melted, put in three quarters of an ounce of powder of *aloes*; ſtir them all together, and then ſet the matter on fire; when it has flamed a moment, cover it up cloſe, and it will go out: Then melt it well, and fire it again in the ſame manner. This muſt be done three times: It muſt be in the open air, for it would fire a houſe; and there muſt be a cover for the pipkin ready. After it has burnt the laſt time, melt it again, and put in three ounces of yellow wax ſhred very thin, and ſix drachms of maſtich in powder. Let it all melt together till it is perfectly well mixed; then ſtrain it thro' a coarſe cloth in a pan, and ſet it by to cool.

When this is to be uſed, a piece of it muſt be broke off, and ſet over a very gentle fire in a ſmall pipkin: It muſt ſtand till it is juſt ſoft enough to ſpread upon the part of the cutting where it is wanted, but it muſt not be very hot. It is the quality of this dreſſing to keep out wet entirely. The part which is covered with it, will never decay while there is any principle of life in the reſt; and this being ſecured, nature will do the buſineſs of the growing. This I have found true in practice: And by repeated trials, in more kinds than one, I have found that I could raiſe from any piece of a branch, as many good plants as there were leaves upon it."

The ſucceſs of this method the author has confirmed by many experiments, and his reaſoning thereon is very ingenious; after which, he ſays,

"Nothing could appear ſo ſtrange as the producing plants from cuttings, when Lauremberg firſt propoſed it to the world, yet what is now more familiar? The growth of cuttings is of the ſame nature with this which is here propoſed; and there is reaſon to believe, that the propagation by ſingle buds will ſoon be as common: And probably with proper care it will ſucceed as well in all other trees and ſhrubs which have buds of a proper kind, as in thoſe here inſtanced. Many trees and ſhrubs are deſtitute of buds entirely; indeed thoſe from the hotter countries almoſt without exception; and in others there are ſome buds which are deſtined to the production of ſome one part of the tree

tree alone, not of the whole; therefore they will not answer the purpose. The alaternus and the oleander, the common syringa, and the tamarisk, the savin and the sensitive plant, are instances, among many others, of trees and shrubs which have no buds at all, and therefore do not come within this course of propagation. The alder has buds for leaves, which contain no rudiments of flowers, and therefore perfect plants could not be produced from them. In the poplar there are distinct buds for the flowers, and others for the leaves; therefore if the flower-buds were taken, no success could be expected. The hazel has its buds, containing leaves and female flowers: The pine and fir male flowers and leaves together: How these buds would succeed, is a subject of great curiosity, and is worthy trial: But in general, the bud of a tree contains the rudiment of the perfect tree, and therefore a perfect tree may be produced from it.

This is the usual condition of buds, and therefore in the generality of kinds, trees may be produced by this practice with great ease, and in great abundance. There is also, as I think, another very considerable advantage from this method, tho' the limited number of experiments I have made, does not permit me to affirm it with all the certainty of the other facts. This is, that the trees produced from buds, will naturally be handsomer and more vigorous than those raised any other way except from seeds: For in layers there is a great interruption of the course of the juices; and in cuttings it is uncertain whence the principle of growth will begin to act, so that nature is disturbed in her progress, and the juices receive a check in their current either of those ways; the effect of which in nature, we see plainly in the growth of the pine-apple, and many such instances: Whereas when the bud is planted, the succeeding tree rises strait from its natural place, and there is no turn given to the juices, nor any check in the growing. From the time the rudiment begins to grow, it continues growing; and while it lies in the bud, it is as much at rest as the plant in the seed, till nature sets it to shooting. Art does the same in this process, and the effect is no way different; the tree grows just as the shoot would have grown on the branch. So many buds as there are on a tree, so many perfect trees of the same kind may be produced if the gardener takes care of them, for each is a young tree, and no other."

The result of the author's experiments to propagate from leaves has not yet been determined. By the use of the same dressing, Mr. Barnes has had great success in propagating trees from parts of roots, as well as by large branches, in each case A taking care that the wounded ends or parts, be duly secured by the above cement. He closes his work with,

"A way of raising trees from the root. To raise a new plant from the root, of those kinds which will not take as layers, or grow from cuttings, I use this method: B I lay open the earth over one of the roots of a thriving tree, of half an inch diameter, or more, according to the nature and growth of the tree: In small and tender trees, smaller roots will do. I raise this out of the ground, cutting it two thirds thro', and trim off all the side C fibres for about six or eight inches of the root: Then I dress all the wounded parts with the cement just warmed, and keep the wounded part of the root, for above five inches length, out of the ground, supporting it by a forked stick.

Thus it has the advantage of its own D fibres, and of the general vegetation and growth of the tree, all the time that it is thus kept up above the ground. It has been said before, that the branches and roots of trees differ in nature no other way, than as the one are under ground, and the other in the open air; and there- E fore this part of a root being raised into the air, what grows from it will be of the nature of a branch or shoot, not of a root. The spring is the best season for doing this; and if due care be used, it will always succeed. There will be young shoots produced from the part that is in F the air. These should stand till the next spring to be well established, and they may then be cut off, and will readily and certainly succeed.

I have raised in this manner plants of the double oleander, the cotton-tree, and of several other kinds, the most difficult to G be raised by the usual methods of culture."

A MOST excellent book, lately published, entitled, *Advice from a Bishop: In a Series of Letters to a young Clergyman*, breathes such a spirit of religious charity and benevolence, and H contains such a number of useful directions, that we could wish the sale of it, amongst the clergy, were very extensive: But this we have reason to think will scarce be the case, if the character is just that the writer draws, of that order in his first and at the beginning of his fourth letter.

letter. In the first he says, "I had a great desire (speaking of the clergy of Ireland) about a year ago, to encourage a work which I imagined would be extremely useful, to all young clergymen especially, and at the same time not unedifying, nor unentertaining to the old. I mean the church history of England, which I have so often mentioned to you, undertaken by Dr. Warner, a clergyman of that country; who, tho' a stranger to me, yet from his publick labours in the service of the church and of religion, was entitled, I thought, to the patronage of men of letters, and in particular of the bishops and clergy. But when I attempted to procure subscriptions to this work, I soon found what a certain bookseller had told me, was very true; "that very few of the bishops in ——— chose to lay out their money in books; and as to the rest of the clergy, he had scarcely sold a single book to any of them for some years, that was larger than a primer or a child's guide."

You see therefore that I have not charged the clergy of this country, with ignorance and sloth without any reason: And, upon my word, if one may judge from the small subscription to this work in England itself, by the people of our profession, for whose use it was chiefly written, I am afraid the charge, tho' not so well grounded, is not altogether unjust. There are many other reasons indeed for believing, that useful learning and application are at a very low ebb in that country too, tho' not quite so low as in this; some of which, you may remember, I have often mentioned to you."

The fourth letter we shall give the whole of, as a specimen of the performance.

DEAR NEDDY,

"IT is a just observation of that famous political writer, we have so often talked of, that men are on many occasions led into error, for want of recurring often to their first principles. The observation is full as true in a religious, as a political conduct; and in no instance it is more apparent, than in the way of life which some of the clergy of the present age pursue. For it often happens, when a man is got into orders, and by the favour of his friends is possessed of a good benefice, that his youth and inclinations, and perhaps some bad examples of his brethren, tempt him soon to lose sight of the engagements made at his ordination; and for want of reviewing these, he goes into a life of ease, of fashion, of ignorance, and of pleasure; in short every life almost but that which he ought to lead. Whereas did he often have recourse to those engagements, entered into in the most solemn manner that can be conceived, he would certainly find, that A he was obliged to a life of labour, study, contempt of the world, and heavenly-mindedness; and he would think of these things at another rate than he doth.

But it seemeth to me, that many of our young clergy, in England as well as here *, are ashamed of their profession; B and want to pass upon the world, or at least to live as gentlemen. It is pity that we cannot strip them of their orders and benefices together. A man who is ashamed of his profession, will never qualify himself for it, nor do his duty in it, as he ought. But we have the pleasure to C observe, that the more he strives to avoid being taken for a clergyman, whilst he is known to live on the bread which is set apart for one, the more contempt he brings upon himself, even from the very D men whose contempt he shuns.

Into how low a forme soever the priesthood is now brought—and there never was a more erroneous policy than in bringing it so low—yet a character of great dignity is given it in the scriptures; and it was held in high estimation as such, among all the civilized nations of ancient time. As surely indeed as the soul is E more excellent than the body, and eternity more desirable than this mortal life, so the sacred office is more excellent than any other. Let us only call to mind the goodness and sublimity of the Christian institution which it is to teach; the art of persuading, discouraging, consoling, F alarming, and in short of governing the human mind, in all the different methods which are necessary for different tempers and capacities; the study and observation of human nature, in order to elevate it above the world, and to make the passions give way to reason and the love of God;— G I say—let us recollect these, and the other branches of our duty as Christian ministers, and then tell me, what is the profession, or employment, that can compare with it in importance, dignity, or skill?

Never then trouble your head about H the contempt and insult with which men of wit and gaiety treat your order. The contempt returns upon themselves. For it requires no partiality towards us to see, that complaints and dislike of the whole order (see p. 196.) sometimes only for imaginary, at most for the real faults of particular

* *In Ireland.*

particular people, betrays not only a want of decency towards religion, but to the laws of the land which have eſtabliſhed this order, and made it a part of its conſtitution: And all offences againſt decency, ſhew want of breeding, and want of ſenſe. Know your own importance therefore, and act up to it; but at the ſame time I muſt deſire, that you will value yourſelf more upon the duty, than the dignity of your office; and let all your pride conſiſt in your own performance of that duty, at leaſt in an unexceptionable, if not in a praiſe worthy manner. Pride, you know, we are told was not made for man; and of all men it was not made for a miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt. But tho' I lay a ſtreſs therefore upon great humility and meekneſs in the exerciſe of your profeſſion, yet you muſt not forget its dignity and importance; which will preſerve you much more from ſinking into contempt, than any haughty ſupercilious airs you may aſſume: For their effect is the very reverſe.

A proper ſenſe of the dignity and importance of your profeſſion—eaſily ſeparated, and diſtinguiſhed from pride—will deter you from mixing too much, and too familiarly, with mean, irregular, or indecent people; and particularly from reſorting often to publick places of amuſement and diverſion. Indeed, next to a ſerious ſenſe of the diligence and aſſiduity which is required in your vocation, a ſenſe of its dignity and importance is the moſt neceſſary impreſſion for you to take; and therefore I mention this immediately after the other.—If enthuſiaſts and modern ſectaries expect too much from the clergy—as they certainly do—as tho' they had not the like paſſions, and the ſame wants, and the ſame deſires to be gratified which others have, yet I am afraid that in the general we all live too much like men of the world I am no friend at all, you know, to enthuſiaſts; nor do I approve in the leaſt, of the wildneſs, inconſiſtency, and abſurd perverſion of ſcripture, which abound amongſt them. But if they would condeſcend a little more to human nature in their theory, and we were in practice a little leſs worldly-minded, I am of opinion that the ſtate of religion in theſe kingdoms would be better much than it is at preſent.

Let me recommend it however to you, to act up to the dignity and importance of your publick character, in your amuſements and diverſions. The amuſements of men of gaiety ſuit but ill with men of ſeriouſneſs. I mean, you may be ſure, ſuch amuſements as are in a manner peculiar to the gay and faſhionable world, and which diſpoſe the mind to levity and to vicious mirth. No amuſements indeed ſhould be made a buſineſs of, by you eſpecially, who have a buſineſs which you are accountable for of another nature; and if you have that ſenſe of the dignity and importance of your profeſſion which I am recommending, you will not expoſe yourſelf to ridicule and inſult in publick ſcenes of abſurd diverſion; nor will you ſuffer any amuſements to have more than their proper place. I am

Your moſt affectionate, &c."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR impartiality and regard for truth will, I doubt not, cauſe you to give a place in your Collection to what follows, eſpecially as it may be attended with theſe advantages, namely, the removing difficulties, rectifying errors, and the preventing the loan of money for imaginary gain; the natural conſequences of wrong theorems: All which, it ſeems to me, muſt have been the reſult of a theorem for diſcovering the rate per cent. made of the purchaſe money by one who buys annuities, &c. computed at ſimple intereſt, which is given by Mr. J. Ward, in all the editions of his Young Mathematician's Guide, and, I think, in his Clavis Uſuræ, by Dr. Harris, in his Lexicon; Mr. Thomas Simpſon, in both editions of his Algebra; Mr. Philip Ronayne; Mr. Thomas Dilworth, in every edition of his Arithmetic; M. Walkingame, in his Arithmetic, and, I ſuppoſe, by all who have treated the ſubject ſince Ward, from whom they all ſeem to have tranſcribed. The theorem is $\frac{2P-2tu}{tu-tu-2Pt}=R$ (in which P repreſents the purchaſe money, u the annuity, &c. t the time of its continuance, and R the intereſt of 1l. for a year, which theorem being expreſſed thus $-\frac{\frac{P}{u-t\times 2}}{2P+2-t\times u}$, it will appear, that ſo long as the product of tu is greater than P (and it always muſt be ſo, otherwiſe as much ready money would be paid for all the rents as they amount to without intereſt) and while P is greater than

$t-1\times\frac{u}{2}$ the rate will come out affirmative: But when P is equal to, or less than $t-1\times\frac{u}{2}$ the rate will come out infinite or negative. And, it farther appears that, by how much $t-1\times\frac{u}{2}$ approximates to an equality with P, by so much will R approximate infinity. For illustration hereof, let us take a question from Ward. If 543l. 10s. 1d. ¼. are paid for 75l. a year, to continue nine years, at what rate per cent. simple interest would the purchase be made? Answer, 6l. deduced from the foregoing theorem. But if the purchase money were but

	405l.	the rate would then be	$28\frac{4}{7}$.
If the purchase money were	342l.	the rate would then be	$88\frac{2}{21}$.
If ———	306l.	———	$683\frac{1}{3}$.
If ———	301l. 10s.	———	$2766\frac{2}{3}$.
If ———	300l. 3s.	———	$27766\frac{2}{3}$.
If ———	300l.	———	Infinite.
If under	300l.	———	Negative.

Thus we see that by a very small alteration of the purchase money, especially when it is but little more than $t-1\times\frac{u}{2}$ what a prodigious difference is made in the rate!

The intelligent reader, by this time, may perceive the rock against which so many skilful pilots have split; which is, their equating the theorem for finding the amount of a sum lent at simple interest, viz. $PRt+P=A$, with that for finding the amount of an annuity, &c. in arrears, computed at simple interest, namely, $\frac{tt\mathrm{R}u-t\mathrm{R}u+2tu}{2}=A$, in order to get a theorem for determining the value of R, not considering that P may be taken so small, that at no rate whatever, can its amount be so great as the amount of the annuity computed at the same rate of interest, as hath been demonstrated and illustrated, by your constant reader,

Vicarage-House, Shoreditch. C. MORTON.

P. S. Since the theorem for finding R is wrong those that are deducible from it, namely, the theorems for getting the value of P, u and t (given by the authors aforesaid) must of consequence be wrong too. I will subjoin an example of each.

1. What is 75l. yearly rent, to continue nine years, worth in ready money, allowing the purchaser 27766l. 13s. 4d. per cent. per ann. for his purchase money?

2. What yearly rent may be bought for 300l. 3s. to continue nine years, allowing 27766l. 13s. 4d. per cent. per ann. for the purchase money?

3. For what time may a yearly rent of 75l. be purchased with 300l. 3s. allowing 27766l. 13s. 4d. per cent. per ann. for the purchase money?

Altho' these questions are, and must appear on the bare reading of them, egregiously nonsensical, yet the theorems given by the authors before-mentioned, make the answer to the first 300l. 3s. to the second 75l. and to the third nine years!

QUESTION I. *By* T. W.

Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\overline{xx+xy+yy}\,|^{\frac{1}{2}}=36\\ \overline{xx+xz+zz}\,|^{\frac{1}{2}}=34\\ \overline{yy+yz+zz}\,|=32\end{array}\right\}$ Required the values of x, y and z? and that the same may be constructed geometrically?

QUESTION II. *By the same.*

GIVEN the equation $x+y+z=x^3+y^3+z^3=\frac{xy}{z}$; required the values of x, y, and z?

QUESTION, *by Mr.* Abraham Stone, *in the* London Magazine, *for* April, *p.* 211, *answered generally by Mr.* George Brown, *Writing Master and Teacher of the Mathematicks on* Portsmouth Common.

PUT $A=1.05$, the amount of 1l. $s=2000$l. the principal, $n=20$ years, $x=$ yearly income. Then $sA=$ amount at the first year's end, and the principal will be $sA-x$; then $sA^2-Ax=$ amount at the second year's end, and the principal will be sA^2-Ax-x; consequently, the principal at the end of n years will be $sA^n-A^{n-1}x-A^{n-2}x-A^{n-3}x-A^{n-4}x$, &c. $-x$, which per question must

must be $= 0$: Now the sum of the series, except the first term, is $\frac{x \times \overline{A^n - 1}}{A - 1}$, then $sA^n - \frac{x \times \overline{A^n - 1}}{A - 1} = 0$, or $sA^n = \frac{x \times \overline{A^n - 1}}{A - 1}$; $\therefore x = \frac{sA^n \times \overline{A - 1}}{A^n - 1} = \frac{\overline{100 \times 1.05}^{20}}{\overline{1.05}^{20} - 1}$ $= 160.485161$l. $=$ 160l. 9s. 8d. $\frac{1}{4}$. 7523, the required yearly income. Q. E. D.

Philomathes's *second* QUESTION *in the* London Magazine *for* April, *p.* 211. *Answered by the same.*

PUT x and $y =$ numerator and denominator of Philomathes's certain fraction. Then per question $\frac{x+1}{y} = \frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{x}{y+1} = \frac{7}{9}$, then from the first equation $y = \frac{5x+5}{4}$, which being substituted in the second equation, &c. $x = 63$, then $y = 80$, the required numbers: Consequently $x + 1 = 64$, and $y + 1 = 81$, are two square numbers. Q. E. D.

Though we had determined to close this Dispute at p. 111. yet Impartiality will oblige us to insert the following.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS Mr. Peter Penny cannot yet discover the impropriety of his answer to Peter Vague's case, but continues to write on at large in vindication of it (see the Magazine for March, p. 149.) so please to subjoin the following short calculate, by way of postscript, to his letter of the 14th of March, which you have promised to favour us with in your Magazine for the present month. (See p. 185.)

	l.	s.	d.	
If only a son had been born, such son would certainly have had	1000	0	0	= 21
Mr. Penny, upon the contingency of a double birth, has given the son — — — —	857	2	10	= 6
Which being subtracted, the son's contribution, by reason of the contingency, is — — —	142	17	1	= 15
The nephew, in case of a single birth, would certainly have had	333	6	8	= —
Mr. Penny, upon the contingency of a double birth, has given him only — — — —	190	9	6	= 6
Which being subtracted, the nephew's contribution, by reason of the contingency, is — — —	142	17	1	= 15

And is equal to the contribution of the son, as above.

Thus it is evident, that Mr. Hooley is quite right, when he says (as in the Magazine for January last, p. 37.) that Mr. Penny has made a man, with a groat in his pocket, contribute as largely to a loss, as a man with a shilling in his pocket; for as 1000l. is to 333l. 6s. 8d. so is one shilling to four-pence.

Therefore Mr. Penny, and his associate Mr. Eagland, can by no means pretend to the bays. I am,

Richmond, April 6, 1759.

SIR, your humble servant,
WILLIAM WHITAKER.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON perusing Mr. Cush's question in your Magazine for March last, taken from the Lady's Diary, see p. 149, Mr. Thomas Baker and Mr. John Cush take the question in two different ways, as Mr. Baker answers it—21 years of age, 63 inches in height, and 4410 pounds fortune, which is a true answer to the same in the way he takes it: But I apprehend Mr. Cush takes it, that the squares of the lady's age and height, added to her fortune, are to make up the 4494 as proposed: If so, then the lady was 14.99 years of age, 44.97 inches in height, and 2247 pounds fortune. I am, SIR,

Martock, Somersetshire, April 24, 1759.

Your constant reader, and very humble servant,
JOHN AISH.

A QUESTION *by the same.*

BEING lately at a friend's in Somersetshire, I observed that the parish church stood plain south of his house; from the bottom of the tower there was a gradual ascent of two inches, in a perch to a yew-tree in my friend's garden; the height of the tower was 102 feet; on the top was an hexagonical steeple, whose base was 20 feet, and just the breadth of the tower; its height 42 feet, ending in a point. If a line parallel to the horizon be drawn from the foot of the yew-tree, to the tower, it will touch the tower 30 feet from the ground. Query, how many yards from the bottom of the tower to the yew-tree, and from thence to the top of the steeple?

☞ *Mr. Miles's question, solved in our last, was also solved by Mr. J. Browne, of Skinner's-street.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN reading over the works of Dr. Russel and Dr. Huxham (I cannot tell which) I have somewhere met with this passage. "It is very much to be wished, that physicians would communicate more freely even the least observation which they make in the Materia Medica; for these, however small they may appear to be, are yet so many gems placed in the diadem of medicine, that posterity will look upon with gratitude."

As I know from long experience, the underwritten medicine will be of singular good service to the publick (effectual, and yet the expence *small*) you will, therefore, be pleased to give it a place. I am,

Little Chart, SIR,

Kent, Your very humble servant,

April 12, 1759. *Edward Watkinson.*

℞ *Sal martis (by which is meant green copperas, laid before the fire till it become white, and then reduced into fine powder) one ounce. Powder of jallap, senna, and cream of tartar, of each one ounce, beat ginger half an ounce, chymical oil of cloves twelve drops, syrup of orange-peel as much as will bring it to the consistence of an electuary.*

Tho' I have always found it extremely serviceable to infants and adults.—To infants, for an habitual costiveness (the very *worst* circumstance they can be under.)—To infants, for the hooping cough, and for convulsion fits—and also to be taken occasionally while breeding teeth.—To *both* infants and adults, for worms, grubs, and ascarides—or, when there is a *dropsical* habit—or, when there is a tendency to the *jaundice*.—Yet would I principally recommend the use of it to the other sex.—To maids who are pale, sickly, and wan-complexioned.—Have pain at their stomach, and, by intervals, in their head.—Are short-breathed when they go up stairs.—Long after *trash*, and are listless to stir.—To take the quantity of a nutmeg, night and morning fasting, for a month, guarding against cold.—To infants, the quantity of a coffee berry.—To young children, a small knife point full.

A very curious Dissertation has been lately published, intitled, An Inquiry concerning the Cause of the Pestilence, and the Diseases, in Fleets and Armies.

THIS dissertation is divided into three parts, in the first of which, the author examines the several opinions hitherto advanced, concerning the cause of this distemper. In the second, he suggests and explains his own opinion. And in the third, he endeavours to establish his own opinion, by taking a view of mankind, and of their history.

The second part being the most curious, we shall give to our readers as follows:

"Since, therefore, the origin of this distress does not exist in air, in climate, or in diet, so far as we are forced to believe, where shall we search for it? One object only remains untouched, which is, the human frame.

Let us then consider the real state of this fair fabrick of divine architecture; and if the cause exist in a necessity of its animal œconomy, the history of mankind ought to give ample testimony in its favour: And this evidence should be confirmed by what happens amongst the brute creation, whose frame and manner of life resembles the human.

The natural pulsation of the heart is generally found to be seventy-six strokes in a minute; it is consequently a violence done to the constitution, should it give eighty for some considerable time. And if the natural pulsation was eighty, it would become an unnatural circumstance, should it give ninety or upwards: And when the heart gives these, or a greater number of strokes, during any violent motion of the body, the lungs play with a proportionable force, in support of this motion. The natural pulsation being seventy six in a minute, the person whose heart keeps time nearest to nature, beats nearest to this standard during his life: For,

For, by the powers of the motion of the heart and lungs, the wideneſs of the larger blood-veſſels is determined *.

Let us then take a view of mankind, in order to know how far they act with propriety, in regard to the juſt formation of their frame. In this view, it is neceſſary to divide mankind into three claſſes.

In the firſt claſs, we may take in the ladies of fortune, in general, over the world, eſpecially thoſe of China; the ladies confined in their ſeraglios through Aſia, and religious houſes in the popiſh countries of Europe, and indolent gentlemen.

The ſecond claſs, are gentlemen who take exerciſe for their amuſement, the maſters of thoſe employed in a variety of labour, and ſtriplings.

The laſt claſs are the poorer ſort, who earn their bread with the ſweat of their brows; of them the bulk of all nations, conſequently of cities, armies, and the crews of kings ſhips, is made up.

When a perſon of the firſt claſs attempts moderate exerciſe, his firſt effort is impoſſible to be accompliſhed; becauſe, the motion of his body forces towards his heart and lungs the maſs of blood, with more than its natural motion, and their painful efforts are incapable to give relief upon thoſe occaſions; ſo that he is cut ſhort in his attempt, as his reſpiration is ſtopt: He pants, he ſtruggles incesſantly, until his blood returns again to its natural motion, and at that time only he can breathe without pain. This diſtreſs in the animal œconomy, proceeds from the natural ſtraitneſs of the larger blood-veſſels, which ſuffers his natural quantity of blood to circulate with its uſual motion, but cannot admit ſo great a part of this quantity to circulate, as the performance of theſe motions puſh inceſſantly into the heart and lungs. The ſituation of human affairs has made it neceſſary for exerciſe and labour to be carried on in the world: Our creator, therefore, has ſuffered a violation in the human conſtitution, by an enlargement of the blood veſſels; for, if they did not widen, in proportion to the degree of the circulation required, we could not breathe, with our natural quantity of blood, when we attempted action, and neither exerciſe nor labour, in that caſe, could go on in the world.

If the blood-veſſels of a man, who lives long in a ſtate of entire indolence, hold twenty-four pounds, this quantity is all the nouriſhment his conſtitution requires for its ſupport; becauſe nature has formed her works with infinite exactneſs; therefore a leſs quantity than this would diminiſh the ſtrength, and might occaſion A a decay of the conſtitution, as a greater quantity could not be of uſe: Therefore, if a ſpace is opened for the reception of more than twenty-four pounds, it muſt be unnatural.

When a man endeavours to walk quickly, the heart and lungs work with B a force above the natural; when he runs, or performs any hard labour, this motion is ſtill increaſed, until the natural quantity of blood has full room to circulate. Therefore, as the motion of the heart, at ſeventy-ſix ſtrokes in the minute, ſupported by the play of the lungs, widened theſe C laxative veſſels, for the reception of the neceſſary quantity of nouriſhment, a motion ſuperior to it muſt have enlarged their meaſure, perhaps from twenty-four to twenty-ſix in the ſecond, and to twenty-eight or thirty pounds in the third claſs, or to a ſize exceeding the natural, in the D active, and greatly above it in the laborious: And the heart, the lungs, and the tubes themſelves, while their meaſure is enlarged, muſt be waxing ſtrong and rigid, like the hands of the tradeſman, and the feet of the carrier, in proportion to the degree of exerciſe and hard labour E they ſupport.

The function of the kidneys is to ſeparate the urine from the blood, which paſſes off to the bladder; and by perſpiration the groſſer ſubſtance is carried off, when it becomes unuſeful. Theſe channels are the drains by which the conſtitu- F tion is relieved of inactive matter; for the chyle or food, which aſcends through its channels, from the ſides of the guts, cannot make its way back again, by reaſon of its being ſhut in by the valves on the lacteal veſſels; neither can it get off, when it makes its way to the heart, by G the other veſſels connected with the animal œconomy; becauſe nature has formed theſe, to perform other functions peculiar to themſelves, the ſame in the gentleman as in the labourer, and the ſame in the lady as in the handmaid †.

Each claſs then, requires their degree H of relief.

The firſt, as they poſſeſs, at all times, their natural quantity of blood only, are relieved by the natural perſpiration.

The

* *The heart and lungs, by their motion, muſt determine the wideneſs of the blood-veſſels, as no other power interpoſes in the circulation.*

† *By gall, ſaliva, the brain, and the menſtrual diſcharge in women.*

The second, in consequence of their exercise, are freed from their superfluous quantity of matter, by a degree of perspiration above the natural; and,

The third class, in consequence of their toils, are relieved of their bane, of which they possess a great quantity.

For that degree of relief, which nature affords the indolent, although it is sufficient for them, yet it is not sufficient for the active; neither is the relief of the second, sufficient for the labourers of the third class; because, so soon as exercise and labour ceases, the blood-vessels are necessarily kept full, consequently their constitutions require, that the superfluous gross matter, which cannot get off in urine, nor circulate in the constitution, should all of it timeously perspire.

The human frame is violated by the quick circulation, which exercise and labour occasions, and these motions relieve both classes, in their turn, of their bane, by an increase of perspiration, conformable to their condition, during all seasons.

Every man may feel in himself, and observe in others, that this is the state of each class. The first cannot take exercise, because their respiration is stopt; on those occasions, as it is impossible for them, from the natural straitness of their larger blood-vessels, to circulate the natural quantity of blood: Neither can the second undergo the usual operations of the third class; for the same distress in the animal œconomy, which prevented the first from enjoying exercise, exists also in them, and makes it impossible, upon the first efforts, to undergo hard labour; therefore they must also find, that an unnatural change, in consequence of exercise and labour, has been wrought in an inlargement of the measure of the blood-vessels of both classes, by which a quantity of inactive matter has a lodgment, and that they require an increase of perspiration, above the natural, to take it off, in proportion to their condition; and that the proper means for procuring this evacuation, is for the second class to enjoy their usual exercise, and the third to undergo daily their wonted labours *.

When this inactive substance, found in the second and third class, remains thirty days, by their usual perspiration being stopt, it must become worse than when it dwells fifteen days only; and when it remains sixty days, it must become still more terrible, than when it remains thirty days, and so on, in proportion to the length of its abode. If fresh, it must act with greater violence, than when kept in pickle by the use of salted food: When fresh, it must appear yellow, when salted, black †, and impart these colours to the diseased; because fresh inactive matter or bile is yellow, and salted inactive matter is black ‡.

If the primary cause of the pestilence, according to that extensive appellation, with the ancients, or true plague, camp fever, epidemic, dysentery, black scurvy, &c. according to the stile of the moderns, is the superfluous matter, mankind in general, when it is taken off, must be found free from these miseries; and when it remains a certain space of time amongst the blood, the laborious of the third class should first fall a prey to its influence; afterwards the active of the second class should also perish, and we should find their distress denoted by these various epithets, in the histories of all nations; infection from the sick, acting as a secondary cause, should also, in the course of this narration, shew its baneful effects, upon a near approach to these terrible scenes of mortality ‖."

AS

* *The extension in the animal œconomy, when effected by slow degrees, may be reduced again to its natural proportion with safety. Every gentleman may remember this circumstance, by what he has felt at different times, from his difficulty or ease in breathing, when in performing his exercises: And old sailors in the king's service, and soldiers, keep their health in time of peace, when they have little to do, and ploughmen commence shepherds in their old age; and these transitions are not found to prove fatal to mankind.*

† *See salted beef and pork in the cask.*

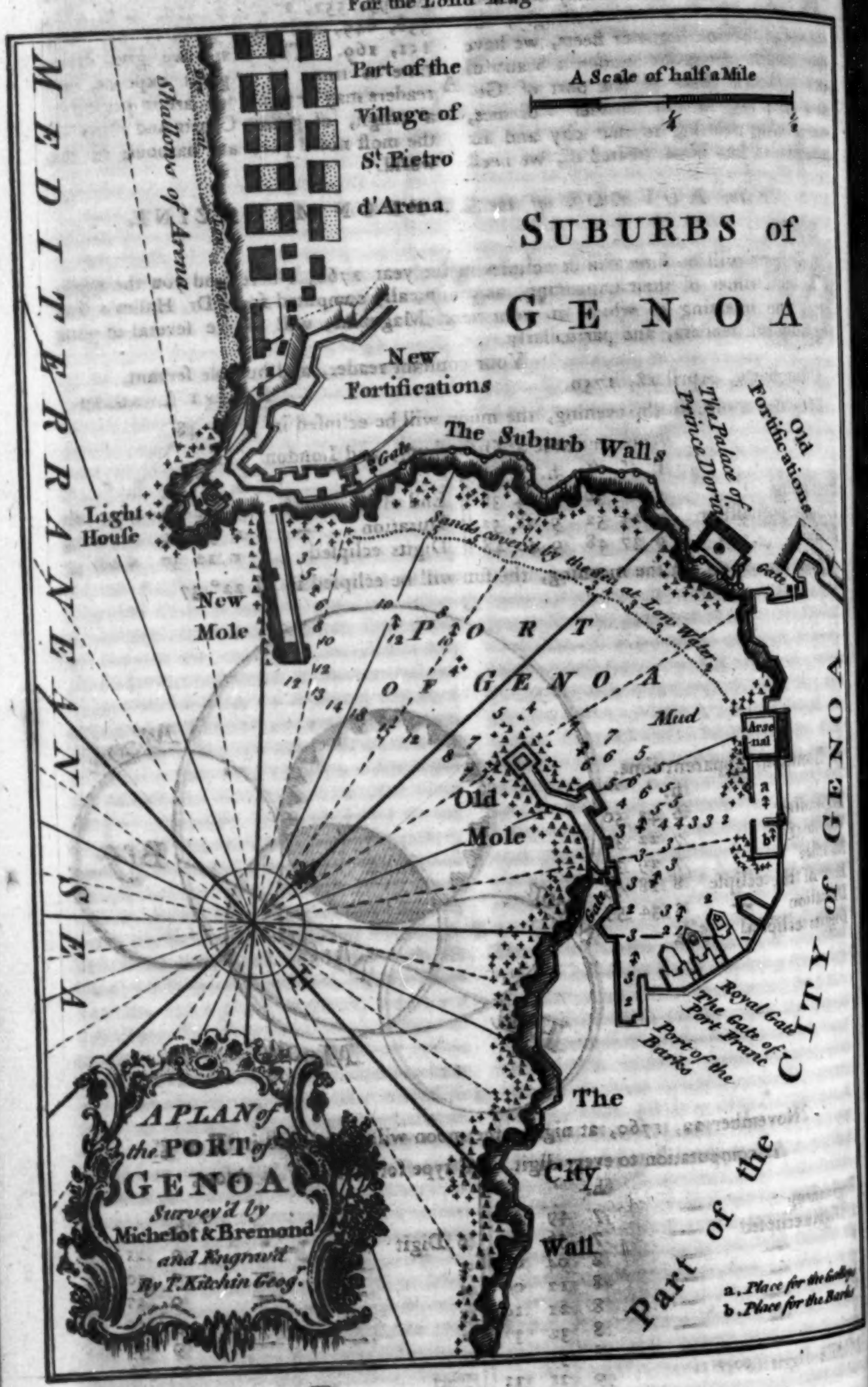
‡ *Most people have experienced the effects of inactive food, in the dissolution of their teeth, it must have still greater power over all the other substances of the human body, as they are softer than the teeth, consequently more liable to dissolution.*

‖ *The grand symptoms are headachs, sickness, vomiting of bile, putrid stools, boils and pustles on the surface, dejection of the spirits, and deliriousness. It is natural to expect some variation in different climates. More violent approaches towards the skin, when the surface of men's bodies are softened by extraordinary heat of the climate, and less frequent approaches, when the surface is hardened by the colds in the north.*

Every circumstance that relates to the symptoms, is to be found in the facts that support this essay in the Appendix.

The symptoms of the scurvy, where salt food is the diet, are more favourable, and differ from the fever, in the degree of violence, the colour, and the advantages in the recovery.

For the Lond Mag



AS the Mediterranean may soon become, yet more interestingly, the theatre of action for our fleets, we have this month given our readers a beautiful and accurate Plan of the port of Genoa, and as, in our former Volumes, every thing relating to that city and its inhabitants has been treated of, we need only refer them to our Volumes for 1736, p. 299, 557, 1746, p. 462, 463, 482, 536, 649, and 1747, p. 6, 7, 55, 103, 151, 169. The Plans we give, from time to time, at a great expence, our readers may be reminded, are in pursuit of a design, of giving Charts and Plans of the most noted ports and harbours in the world.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS there will be three visible eclipses in the year 1760, I here send you the types, and times of their happening, as graphically computed from Dr. Halley's Tables; the inserting of which in your next Magazine, will oblige several of your astronomical readers, and particularly

Your constant reader, and humble servant,

Orlingbury, April 18, 1759. ROBERT LANGLEY.

May 29, 1760, in the evening, the moon will be eclipsed in ♐ 8° 48′.

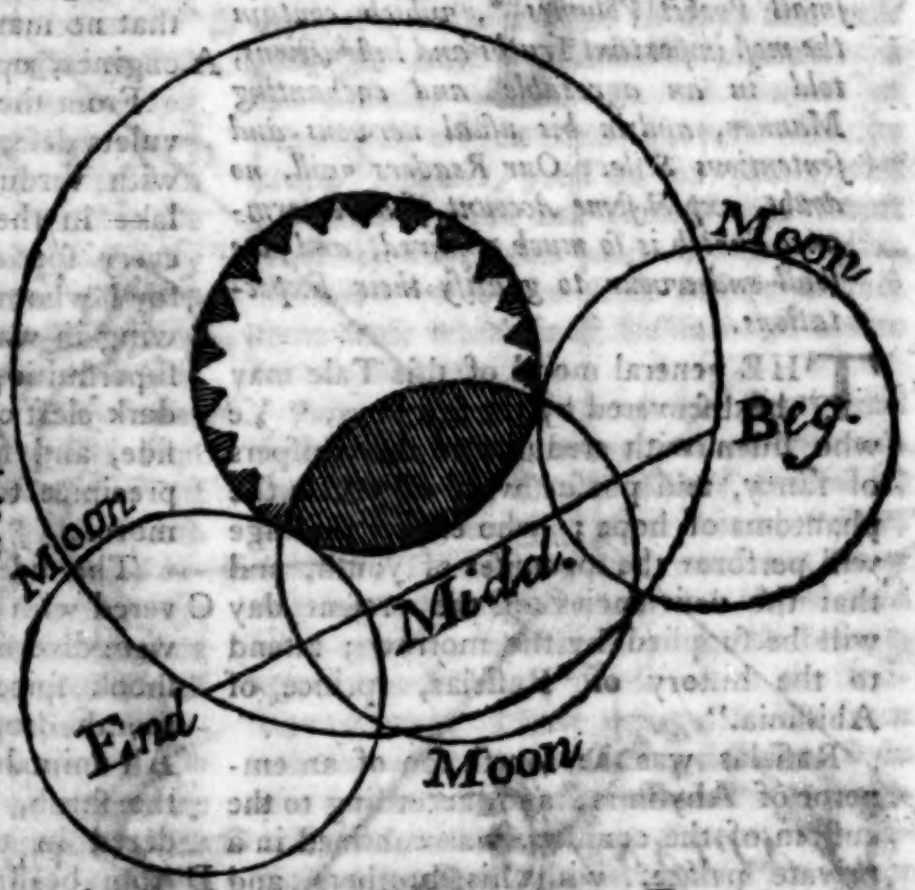
Apparent time at Orlingbury, and London.

	h. ′ ″	h. ′ ″		h. ′ ″	h. ′ ″
Beginning	9 21 36	9 24 36	End of the eclipse	9 54 00	9 57 00
Ecliptic opposition	9 25 52	9 28 52	Duration —	0 32 24	0 32 24
Middle —	9 37 48	9 40 48	Digits eclipsed	0 12 37	0 12 37

June 13, 1760, in the morning, the sun will be eclipsed in ♊ 22° 37′.

At London, apparent time.

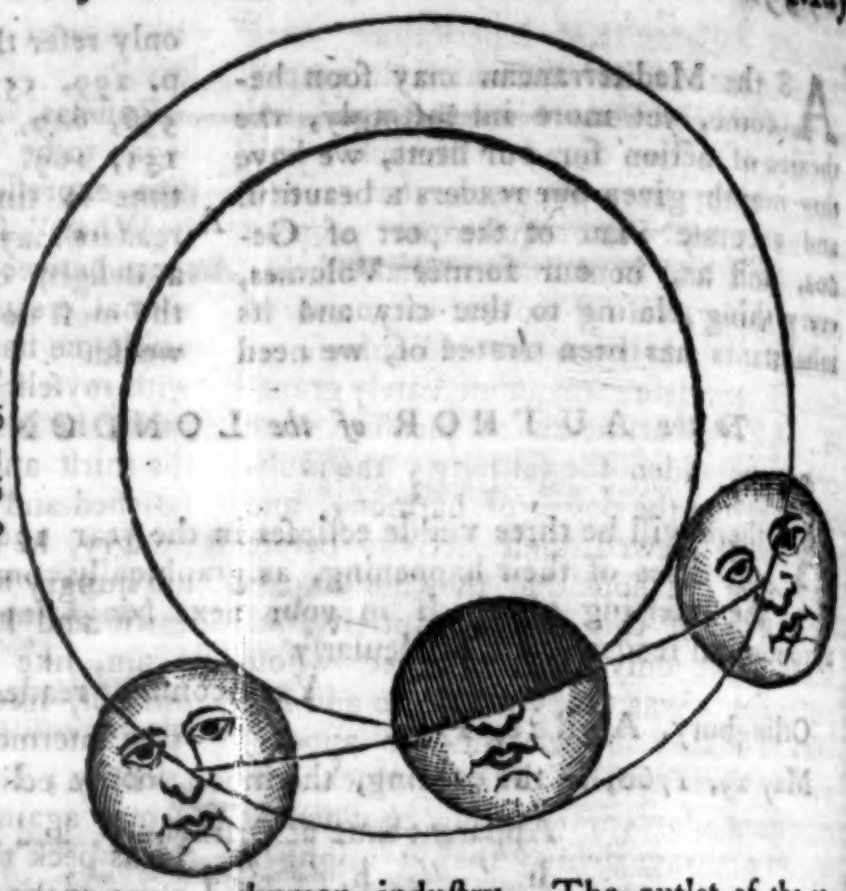
	h. ′ ″
Beginning	6 43 50
Visible ☌	7 22 32
Middle	7 29 34
End of the eclipse	8 18 45
Duration —	1 34 55
Digits eclipsed	5 1/12



November 22, 1760, at night, the moon will be eclipsed in ♊ 1° 5′.

A computation to every digit, and type for London, as below.

	h. ′ ″		h. ′ ″
Beginning —	7 49 36		
1 Digit eclipsed —	7 56 35	6 Digit —	9 11 35
2 — —	8 04 02	5 — —	9 30 25
3 — —	8 12 09	4 — —	9 41 43
4 — —	8 21 19	3 — —	9 50 53
5 — —	8 32 37	2 — —	9 59 00
6 — —	8 51 27	1 — —	10 06 27
Middle digits 6° 8′ 1/2	9 01 31	End —	10 13 26



		h.	′	″
At Orlingbury, in Northamptonsh.	Begin.	7	46	36
	Middle	8	58	31
	End	10	10	26
	Duration	2	23	50

The excellent Author of the Rambler, *has lately obliged the World with a moral Tale, entitled,* The History of RASSELAS, Prince of Abyssinia, *in two small Pocket Volumes* *, *which contain the most important Truths and Instructions, told in an agreeable and enchanting Manner, and in his usual nervous and sententious Stile. Our Readers will, no doubt, expect some Account of a Performance which is so much admired, and we shall endeavour to gratify their Expectations.*

THE general moral of this Tale may be discovered by the first lines, "Ye who listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope; who expect that age will perform the premises of youth, and that the deficiencies of the present day will be supplied by the morrow; attend to the history of Rasselas, prince of Abissinia."

Rasselas was the fourth son of an emperor of Abyssinia, and, according to the custom of the country, was confined in a private palace, with his brothers and sisters, "till the order of succession should call him to the throne." "The place, which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abissinian princes, was a spacious valley in the kingdom of Amhara, surrounded on every side by mountains, of which the summits overhang the middle part. The only passage, by which it could be entered, was a cavern that passed under a rock, of which it has long been disputed whether it was the work of nature or of human industry. The outlet of the cavern was concealed by a thick wood, and the mouth which opened into the valley was closed with gates of iron, forged by the artificers of ancient days, so massy that no man could, without the help of engines, open or shut them.

From the mountains on every side, rivulets descended that filled all the valley with verdure and fertility, and formed a lake in the middle inhabited by fish of every species, and frequented by every fowl whom nature has taught to dip the wing in water. This lake discharged its superfluities by a stream which entered a dark cleft of the mountain on the northern side, and fell with dreadful noise from precipice to precipice till it was heard no more.

The sides of the mountains were covered with trees, the banks of the brooks were diversified with flowers; every blast shook spices from the rocks, and every month dropped fruits upon the ground. All animals that bite the grass, or browse the shrub, whether wild or tame, wandered in this extensive circuit, secured from beasts of prey by the mountains which confined them. On one part were flocks and herds feeding in the pastures, on another all the beasts of chace frisking in the lawns; the spritely kid was bounding on the rocks, the subtle monkey frolicking in the trees, and the solemn elephant reposing in the shade. All the diversities of the world were brought together, the blessings of nature were collected, and its evils extracted and excluded.

The valley, wide and fruitful, supplied its inhabitants with the necessarries of life, and

* *Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, and W. Johnston.*

and all delights and superfluities were added at the annual visit which the emperor paid his children, when the iron gate was open to the sound of musick; and during eight days every one that resided in the valley was required to propose whatever might contribute to make seclusion pleasant, to fill up the vacancies of attention, and lessen the tediousness of time. Every desire was immediately granted. All the artificers of pleasure were called to gladden the festivity; the musicians exerted the power of harmony, and the dancers shewed their activity before the princes, in hope that they should pass their lives in this blissful captivity, to which those only were admitted whose performance was thought able to add novelty to luxury. Such was the appearance of security and delight which this retirement afforded, that they to whom it was new always desired that it might be perpetual; and as those, on whom the iron gate had once closed, were never suffered to return, the effect of longer experience could not be known. Thus every year produced new schemes of delight, and new competitors for imprisonment." In this delightful seclusion nothing that art or nature could supply, was wanting to solace and gladden its inhabitants, and the palace of the princes was decorated in the most sumptuous manner. "Here the sons and daughters of Abissinia lived only to know the soft vicissitudes of pleasure and repose, attended by all that were skilful to delight, and gratified with whatever the senses can enjoy. They wandered in gardens of fragrance, and slept in the fortresses of security. Every art was practised to make them pleased with their own condition. The sages who instructed them, told them of nothing but the miseries of publick life, and described all beyond the mountains as regions of calamity, where discord was always raging, and where man preyed upon man.

To heighten their opinion of their own felicity, they were daily entertained with songs, the subject of which was the *Happy Valley*. Their appetites were excited by frequent enumerations of different enjoyments, and revelry and merriment was the business of every hour from the dawn of morning to the close of even.

These methods were generally successful; few of the princes had ever wished to enlarge their bounds, but passed their lives in full conviction that they had all within their reach that art or nature could bestow, and pitied those whom fate had excluded from this seat of tranquillity, as the sport of chance, and the slaves of misery."

Rasselas, in the 26th year of his age, began to be uneasy in his situation, and thus expressed the source of his grief. "What," said he, "makes the difference between man and all the rest of the animal creation? Every beast that strays beside me has the same corporal necessities with myself; he is hungry and crops the grass, he is thirsty and drinks the stream, his thirst and hunger are appeased, he is satisfied and sleeps; he rises again and is hungry, he is again fed and is at rest. I am hungry and thirsty like him, but when thirst and hunger cease I am not at rest; I am, like him, pained with want, but am not, like him, satisfied with fulness. The intermediate hours are tedious and gloomy; I long again to be hungry that I may again quicken my attention. The birds peck the berries or the corn, and fly away to the groves where they sit in seeming happiness on the branches, and waste their lives in tuning one unvaried series of sounds. I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer, but the sounds that pleased me yesterday weary me to-day, and will grow yet more wearisome to-morrow. I can discover within me no power of perception which is not glutted with its proper pleasure, yet I do not feel myself delighted. Man has surely some latent sense for which this place affords no gratification, or he has some desires distinct from sense which must be satisfied before he can be happy."

After this he lifted up his head, and seeing the moon rising, walked towards the palace. As he passed thro' the fields, and saw the animals around him, "Ye, said he, are happy, and need not envy me that walk thus among you, burthened with myself; nor do I, ye gentle beings, envy your felicity; for it is not the felicity of man. I have many distresses from which ye are free; I fear pain when I do not feel it; I sometimes shrink at evils recollected, and sometimes start at evils anticipated: Surely the equity of Providence has balanced peculiar sufferings with peculiar enjoyments." "His chief amusement was to picture to himself that world which he had never seen; to place himself in various conditions; to be entangled in imaginary difficulties, and to be engaged in wild adventures: But his benevolence always terminated his projects in the relief of distress, the detection of fraud, the defeat of oppression, and the diffusion of happiness." The prince revolved and formed various schemes of escape from

his confinement, and listened to the project of an ingenious mechanick, who was an inhabitant of the *Happy Valley*, to whom he imparted his uneasiness: This project was to construct wings, by the help of which they might fly from the now disagreeable and hateful solitude; but the projecter upon trying his project, dropped into the lake beneath the promontory, from whence he cast himself for his airy flight, and "the prince drew him to land half dead with terror and vexation." At length Rasselas, charmed with the conversation of a man of learning and a poet, named Imlac, opened his mind to him, and engaged him to tell his adventures. "I was born in the kingdom of Goiama, at no great distance from the fountain of the Nile. My father was a wealthy merchant, who traded between the inland countries of Africk and the ports of the Red Sea. He was honest, frugal, and diligent, but of mean sentiments, and narrow comprehension: He desired only to be rich, and to conceal his riches, lest he should be spoiled by the governors of the province." "My father originally intended that I should have no other education, than such as might qualify me for commerce; and discovering in me great strength of memory, and quickness of apprehension, often declared his hope that I should be some time the richest man in Abissinia." "With this hope he sent me to school; but when I had once found the delight of knowledge, and felt the pleasure of intelligence and the pride of invention, I began silently to despise riches, and determined to disappoint the purpose of my father, whose grossness of conception raised my pity. I was twenty years old before his tenderness would expose me to the fatigue of travel, in which time I had been instructed, by successive masters, in all the literature of my native country. As every hour taught me something new, I lived in a continual course of gratifications; but, as I advanced towards manhood, I lost much of the reverence with which I had been used to look on my instructors; because, when the lesson was ended, I did not find them wiser or better than common men.

At length my father resolved to initiate me in commerce, and, opening one of his subterranean treasuries, counted out ten thousand pieces of gold. This, young man, said he, is the stock with which you must negociate. I began with less than the fifth part, and you see how diligence and parsimony have increased it. This is your own to waste or to improve. If you squander it by negligence or caprice, you must wait for my death before you will be rich: If, in four years, you double your stock, we will thenceforward let subordination cease, and live together as friends and partners; for he shall always be equal with me, who is equally skilled in the art of growing rich.

We laid our money upon camels, concealed in bales of cheap goods, and travelled to the shore of the Red Sea. When I cast my eye on the expanse of waters my heart bounded like that of a prisoner escaped. I felt an unextinguished curiosity kindle in my mind, and resolved to snatch this opportunity of seeing the manners of other nations, and of learning sciences unknown in Abissinia.

I remembered that my father had obliged me to the improvement of my stock, not by a promise which I ought not to violate, but by a penalty which I was at liberty to incur, and therefore determined to gratify my predominant desire, and by drinking at the fountains of knowledge, to quench the thirst of curiosity.

As I was supposed to trade without connexion with my father, it was easy for me to become acquainted with the master of a ship, and procure a passage to some other country. I had no motives of choice to regulate my voyage; it was sufficient for me that, wherever I wandered, I should see a country which I had not seen before. I therefore entered a ship bound for Surat, having left a letter for my father declaring my intention." "When I first entered upon the world of waters, and lost sight of land, I looked round about me with pleasing terror, and thinking my soul enlarged by the boundless prospect, imagined that I could gaze round for ever without satiety; but, in a short time, I grew weary of looking on barren uniformity, where I could only see again what I had already seen. I then descended into the ship, and doubted for a while whether all my future pleasures would not end like this in disgust and disappointment. Yet, surely, said I, the ocean and the land are very different; the only variety of water is rest and motion, but the earth has mountains and vallies, deserts and cities; It is inhabited by men of different customs and contrary opinions; and I may hope to find variety in life, tho' I should miss it in nature.

With this hope I quieted my mind, and amused myself during the voyage; sometimes by learning from the sailors the art of navigation, which I have never practised, and sometimes by forming schemes

schemes for my conduct in different situations, in not one of which I have been ever placed.

I was almost weary of my naval amusements when we landed safely at Surat. I secured my money, and purchasing some commodities for show, joined myself to a caravan that was passing into the inland country. My companions, for some reason or other, conjecturing that I was rich, and, by my inquiries and admiration, finding that I was ignorant, considered me as a novice whom they had a right to cheat, and who was to learn, at the usual expence, the art of fraud. They exposed me to the theft of servants, and the exaction of officers, and saw me plundered upon false pretences, without any advantage to themselves, but that of rejoicing in the superiority of their own knowledge."

"In this company I arrived at Agra, the capital of Indostan, the city in which the Great Mogul commonly resides. I applied myself to the language of the country, and in a few months was able to converse with the learned men; some of whom I found morose and reserved, and others easy and communicative; some were unwilling to teach another what they had with difficulty learned themselves; and some shewed that the end of their studies was to gain the dignity of instructing.

To the tutor of the young princes I recommended myself so much, that I was presented to the emperor as a man of uncommon knowledge. The emperor asked me many questions concerning my country and my travels; and tho' I cannot now recollect any thing that he uttered above the power of a common man, he dismissed me astonished at his wisdom, and enamoured of his goodness.

My credit was now so high, that the merchants, with whom I had travelled, applied to me for recommendations to the ladies of the court. I was surprized at their confidence of sollicitation, and gently reproached them with their practices on the road. They heard me with cold indifference, and shewed no tokens of shame or sorrow.

Then they urged their request with the offer of a bribe; but what I would not do for kindness I would not do for money; and refused them, not because they had injured me, but because I would not enable them to injure others; for I knew they would have made use of my credit to cheat those who should buy their wares.

Having resided at Agra till there was no more to be learned, I travelled into Persia, where I saw many remains of ancient magnificence, and observed many new accommodations of life. The Persians are a nation eminently social, and their assemblies afforded me daily opportunities of remarking characters and manners, and of tracing human nature thro' all its variations.

From Persia I passed into Arabia, where I saw a nation at once pastoral and warlike; who lived without any settled habitation; whose only wealth is their flocks and herds; and who have yet carried on, thro' all ages, an hereditary war with all mankind, tho' they neither covet nor envy their possessions.

Wherever I went, I found that poetry was considered as the highest learning, and regarded with a veneration somewhat approaching to that which man would pay to the angelick nature. And it yet fills me with wonder, that, in almost all countries, the most ancient poets are considered as the best: Whether it be that every other kind of knowledge is an acquisition gradually attained, and poetry is a gift conferred at once; or that the first poetry of every nation surprized them as a novelty, and retained the credit by consent which it received by accident at first: Or whether the province of poetry is to describe nature and passion, which are always the same, and the first writers took possession of the most striking objects for description, and the most probable occurrences for fiction, and left nothing to those that followed them, but transcription of the same events, and new combinations of the same images. Whatever be the reason, it is commonly observed that the early writers are in possession of nature, and their followers of art: That the first excel in strength and invention, and the latter in elegance and refinement.

I was desirous to add my name to this illustrious fraternity. I read all the poets of Persia and Arabia, and was able to repeat, by memory, the volumes that are suspended in the mosque of Mecca. But I soon found that no man was ever great by imitation. My desire of excellence impelled me to transfer my attention to nature and to life. Nature was to be my subject, and men to be my auditors: I could never describe what I had not seen: I could not hope to move those with delight or terror, whose interests and opinions I did not understand.

Being now resolved to be a poet, I saw every thing with a new purpose; my sphere of

of attention was suddenly magnified: No kind of knowledge was to be overlooked. I ranged mountains and desarts for images and resemblances, and pictured upon my mind every tree of the forest and flower of the valley. I observed with equal care the crags of the rock and the pinnacles of the palace. Sometimes I wandered along the mazes of the rivulet, and sometimes watched the changes of the summer clouds. To a poet nothing can be useless. Whatever is beautiful, and whatever is dreadful, must be familiar to his imagination: He must be conversant with all that is awfully vast or elegantly little. The plants of the garden, the animals of the wood, the minerals of the earth, and meteors of the sky, must all concur to store his mind with inexhaustible variety: For every idea is useful for the inforcement or decoration of moral or religious truth; and he, who knows most, will have most power of diversifying his scenes, and of gratifying his reader with remote allusions and unexpected instruction.

All the appearances of nature I was therefore careful to study, and every country which I have surveyed has contributed something to my poetical powers.

In so wide a survey, said the prince, you must surely have left much unobserved. I have lived, till now, within the circuit of these mountains, and yet cannot walk abroad without the sight of something which I had never beheld before, or never heeded.

The business of a poet, said Imlac, is to examine, not the individual, but the species; to remark general properties and large appearances: He does not number the streaks of the tulip, or describe the different shades in the verdure of the forest. He is to exhibit in his portraits of nature such prominent and striking features, as recal the original to every mind; and must neglect the minuter discriminations, which one may have remarked, and another have neglected, for those characteristicks which are alike obvious to vigilance and carelessness.

But the knowledge of nature is only half the task of a poet; he must be acquainted likewise with all the modes of life. His character requires that he estimate the happiness and misery of every condition; observe the power of all the passions in all their combinations, and trace the changes of the human mind as they are modified by various institutions and accidental influences of climate or custom, from the spritelinesS of infancy to the despondence of decrepitude. He must divest himself of the prejudices of his age or country; he must consider right and wrong in their abstracted and invariable state; he must disregard present laws and opinions, and rise to general and transcendental truths, which will always be the same: He must therefore content himself with the slow progress of his name; contemn the applause of his own time, and commit his claims to the justice of posterity. He must write as the interpreter of nature, and the legislator of mankind, and consider himself as presiding over the thoughts and manners of successive generations; as a being superior to time and place. His labour is not yet at an end: He must know many languages and many sciences; and, that his stile may be worthy of his thoughts, must, by incessant practice, familiarize to himself every delicacy of speech and grace of harmony."

[*The conclusion of the account of this work in our next.*]

THE ingenious Mr. Sheridan in his *Discourse delivered in the Theatre at Oxford, &c. Introductory to his Course of Lectures on Elocution and the* English *Language*, treating of the source of the neglect of those studies, says he does not suppose his readers will easily comprehend his meaning, "Till they recollect a distinction, which is hardly ever thought of, and yet, which ought often to be had in remembrance, that we have two kinds of language; one which is *spoken*, another which is *written*. Or that there are two different methods used of communicating our ideas, one through the channel of the ear, the other thro' that of the eye.

It is true, that as articulate sounds are by compact symbols of our ideas, and as written characters are by compact symbols of those articulate sounds, they may, at first view, seem calculated to accomplish one and the same end; and from habit, an opinion may be formed that it is a matter of indifference which way the communication is made, as the end will be equally well answered by either.

But, upon a nearer examination, it will appear that this opinion is ill founded, and that, in whatever country it prevails, so far as to affect the practice of the people, it must be attended with proportional bad consequences, both to individuals, and to society in general.

In order to prove this, it will be necessary to shew, that the difference between these two kinds of language is not more in form than in substance; in the

the means of their communication, than in their end: That they widely differ from each other, in the nature, degree, and extent of their power; that they have each their ſeveral offices and limits belonging to them, which they ought never to exceed; and that, where one encroaches on the province of the other, it can never equally well diſcharge its office.

All theſe points will be made ſufficiently clear, only by examining the nature and conſtitution, of theſe two kinds of language.

Firſt, As to that which is ſpoken. Speech is the univerſal gift of God to all mankind. But as in his wiſe diſpenſations, in order to excite induſtry, and make reward the attendant on ſervice in the moſt excellent things of this life, he has only furniſhed the materials, and left it to man to find out, and make a right uſe of them; ſo has he laid down this juſt law in regard to the great article of ſpeech; which in all nations muſt prove either barbarous, diſcordant, and defective; or poliſhed, harmonious, and copious, according to the culture or neglect of it. As the chief delight and improvement of a ſocial, rational being, muſt ariſe from a communication of ſentiments and affections, and all that paſſes in the mind of man; the powers of opening ſuch a communication are furniſhed in a ſuitable degree, and with a liberal hand. In proportion to their acquiſition of ideas, men will find no want of articulate ſounds to be their ſymbols. In proportion to their progreſs in knowledge, they will find adequate powers in the organs of ſpeech, to communicate that knowledge. In proportion to the exertion of the powers of the intellect, or the imagination, the various emotions of the mind, the different degrees of ſenſibility, and all the feelings of the heart; they will find, upon ſearching for them, that in the human frame there are tones, looks, and geſtures of ſuch efficacy, as not only to make all theſe obvious, but to tranſfuſe all thoſe operations, energies, and emotions into others: Without which, indeed, the meer communication of ideas would be attended with but little delight.

A wiſe nation will therefore, above all things, apply themſelves to advance the powers of elocution, to as high a degree as poſſible; and they will find their labours well rewarded, not only by opening a ſource of one of the higheſt delights, which the nature of man is capable of feeling in this life, but alſo by the extraordinary benefits and advantages thence

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resulting to ſociety, which cannot poſſibly be procured in any other way. "It has pleaſed the all-wiſe Creator to annex to elocution, when in its perfect ſtate, powers almoſt miraculous! and an energy nearly divine! He has given to it tones to charm the ear, and penetrate the heart: He has joined to it actions, and looks to move the inmoſt ſoul. By that, attention is kept up without pain, and conviction carried to the mind with delight. Perſuaſion is ever its attendant, and the paſſions own it for a maſter. Great as is the force of its powers, ſo unbounded is their extent. All mankind are capable of its impreſſions, the ignorant as well as the wiſe, the illiterate as well as the learned."

Such is the nature, ſuch the conſtitution, ſuch the effects of cultivated ſpeech. Let us now examine the properties of written language. "That is wholly the invention of man, a mere work of art, and therefore can contain no natural power. Its uſe is to give ſtability to ſound, and permanence to thought; to preſerve words that otherwiſe might periſh as they are ſpoke, and to arreſt ideas that might vaniſh as they riſe in the mind; to aſſiſt the memory in treaſuring theſe up, and to convey knowledge at diſtance thro' the eye, where it could find no entrance by the ear. In ſhort, it may be conſidered as a grand repoſitory of the wiſdom of ages, from which the greateſt plenty of materials may be furniſhed, for the uſe of ſpeech, and the beſt ſupplies given to the powers of elocution."

Here we may ſee, that theſe two kinds of language eſſentially differ from each other in their nature and uſe: And, from this view, we may plainly perceive the vaſt ſuperiority which the former muſt have over the latter, in the main end aimed at by both, that of communicating all that paſſes in the mind of man; inaſmuch as the former works by the whole force of natural, as well as artificial means; the latter, by artificial means only. In the one caſe, many hundreds may be made partakers at one and the ſame time, of inſtruction and delight; in the other, knowledge muſt be parcelled out only to individuals. In the one, not only the ſenſe of hearing may receive the higheſt gratification, from ſounds the moſt pleaſing, and congenial to the organs of man; but the ſight alſo may be delighted with viewing the nobleſt work of the Great Mechaniſt put in motion, to anſwer the nobleſt ends: And, whilſt the charmed ear eaſily admits the words of truth, the faithful eye, even of the illiterate,

rate, can read their credentials, in the legible hand of nature, visibly characterized in the countenance and gesture of the speaker. In the other, none of the senses are in the least gratified. The eye can have no pleasure in viewing a succession of crooked characters, however accurately formed; and the ear cannot be much concerned in silent reading."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE just read a little French piece, entitled, *Candide ou l'Optimisme*, said to been translated from the German of Dr. Ralph, but supposed to have been originally written by Mr. Voltaire in French. If it was so, it seems to have been intended as an experiment, to try how far his name might impose upon mankind; for excepting a few common place witticisms, no man of sense or taste will say, that the performance has any intrinsick merit; and I am sorry to find, that the experiment has so well succeeded; for the worthlessness of the performance might easily have been excused, but the whole seems plainly designed as an invective not only against mankind in general, but also against Divine Providence itself. Consequently, if it comes from Mr. Voltaire, it is a piece of the most signal ingratitude; for no man ever was more favoured by both, than that author has been; and yet it is probable that what ought to render this performance the more despicable in the eyes of mankind, will be considered as its chief merit, by many in this abandoned age, as we every day meet with instances of the same sort of ingratitude; but I hope you will endeavour to prevent the effect of their recommendation, by giving this a place in your Magazine, which will oblige,

SIR,

May 20, 1759. Your most humble servant.

ANSWER *relating to the* National Debt *explained and corrected.* (*See p.* 185.)

SINCE the publication of my last, I find I was guilty of an oversight, as to one of the sums I then stated as a part of the 10,537,821l. 5s. 1d. ¾. charged as an article in the state of the national debt, which was occasioned by an error in the state itself; for the 29th ought to have been put instead of 30 George II. But having since perused the act of 29 George II. I find that the 500,000l. raised by way of the lottery established by that act, was ordered to be added to, and to be deemed a part of the joint stock of annuities at 3l. per cent. transferable at the Bank, by the act of 25 George II. And as this compleats the sum of 10,537,821l. 5s. 1d. ¾. charged in that article of the state of the national debt, it appears, that no part of the million credit granted by the act of 30 George II. is to be included in that article.

PONDICHERRY, of which he have given an exact Plan, is the principal seat of the French commerce on the coast of Coromandel in the East-Indies; lies in 80 degrees of east longitude, and latitude 12° 27′, and is sixty miles south of the English settlement of Fort St. George. This was the rendezvous of the fleet with which admiral Pococke had such smart engagements. (See p. 217.) This fortress was besieged in the year 1748, by adm. Boscawen, who was obliged to raise the siege by the falling of the periodical rains. At that time its garrison consisted of 1800 Europeans and 3000 Blacks, since which the works have been greatly strengthened, and a more numerous garrison is put into the town. (See our Volume for 1749, p. 128—131. See also our Map of the coast of Coromandel, in our Vol. for 1754, p. 440.)

An Account of the new TRAGEDY, *entitled,* The ORPHAN of China. *By Mr.* Arthur Murphy. *Performed at the Theatre Royal in* Drury-Lane.

This piece is dedicated to the earl of Bute, the prologue was written by the poet laureat, and spoken by Mr. Holland, and is as follows.

ENOUGH of Greece and Rome. Th' exhausted store
Of either nation now can charm no more:
Ev'n adventitious helps in vain we try,
Our triumphs languish in the publick eye;
And grave processions, musically slow,
Here pass unheeded — as a lord mayor's shew.
On eagle wings the poet of to-night
Soars for fresh virtues to the source of light,
To China's eastern realms: And boldly bears
Confucius' morals to Britannia's ears.
Accept th' imported boon; as ecchoing Greece
Receiv'd from wand'ring chiefs her golden fleece;
Nor only richer by the spoils become,
But praise th' advent'rous youth, who brings them home.
One dubious character, we own, he draws,
A patriot zealous in a monarch's cause!
Nice is the task the varying hand to guide,
And teach the blending colours to divide;
Where, rainbow-like, th' encroaching tints invade
Each other's bounds, and mingle light with shade.

For the London Mag.

A PLAN of PONDICHERRY in the East Indies,

Subject to France.

The Fort
Horn Work
St Lawrence Bastion
St Lewis Bastion
Argyle Bastion
Orleans Bastion
Madras Bastion
North West Bastion
St Joseph Bastion
Villenour Gate

L. Villenour Bastion
M. Fearless Bastion
N. Villenour Gate
O. Villenour Bastion
P. Queen's Bastion
Q. Hospital Bastion
R. Cuddalour Bastion
S. Little Bastion
1. Capuchin's Church
2. Jesuits Church

3. The Missionaries
4. Company's Gardens
5. Jesuits Gardens
6. Capuchin's Gardens
7. The Hospital
8. Company's Old Garden
9. Company's Hospital
10. Governor's House
11. The Mint
12. Malabar's Burial Ground

13. French Burial Ground
14. Great Market
15. Malabars Prison
16. New Works made in 1740 and 1741
17. Works of 1740
18. St Lawrence's Market
19. Woollen Battery
20. Mess House
21. Great Pagoda

If then, assiduous to obtain his end,
You find too far the subject's zeal extend;
If undistinguish'd loyalty prevails
Where nature shrinks, and strong affection fails,
On China's tenets charge the fond mistake,
And spare his error for his virtue's sake.
From nobler motives our allegiance springs,
For Britain knows no right divine in kings;
From freedom's choice that boasted right arose,
And thro' each line from freedom's choice it flows.
Justice, with mercy join'd, the throne maintains;
And in his people's *Hearts our Monarch* reigns.

The persons of the Drama are, Timurkan, emperor of the Tartars.—Octar, a Tartar general.—Zamti, a Mandarine.—Etan, educated as his son.—Hamet, a youthful captive.—Morat, a faithful friend of Zamti.—Mirvan, a Chinese, in the Tartar's service, secretly a friend of Zamti.—Orasming, Zimventi, two conspirators.—Mandane, Zamti's wife, messenger, guards, &c. Scene, Pekin, capital of China.

Act I. It appears, by a conversation between Mandane and Mirvan, that the empire of China has been subdued, and twenty years groaning under the yoke of the Tartar; that the royal family have been massacred, and Timurkan now sits on the throne of their ancient emperors, tyrannizing with the greatest rigour over the unfortunate inhabitants of China.

——Daily the cries
Of widows, orphans, father, son, and brother
In vain are sent to heav'n;—the wasteful rage
Of these barbarians—these accurs'd invaders—
Burns with increasing fire;—the thunder still
Rolls o'er our heads, threatning with hideous crash
To fall at once, and bury us in ruin.

In aggravation of Mandane's sorrows, it appears Timurkan had just defeated an army of Coreans, who "made their last stand for liberty and China," and was then advancing with his victorious bands to make his triumphant entry into Pekin. After they have lamented the fate of their country, and the private distress the Tartar has brought upon their families, Mirvan goes out, and Zamti enters to Mandane, and exclaims,

China is no more——
The eastern world is lost—this mighty empire
Falls with the universe beneath the stroke
Of savage force—falls from its tow'ring hopes;
For ever, ever fall'n!

It appears Zamti, who is of the order of the priesthood, had saved the infant son of the late murdered emperor, and bred him up as his son, hiding him "from the world and from himself."

And now I swear—Kneel we together here,
While in this dreadful pause our souls renew
Their solemn purpose.— [*Both kneel.*
——Thou all-gracious Being,
Whose tutelary care hath watch'd the fate
Of China's Orphan, who hast taught his steps
The paths of safety, still envelop him
In sev'nfold night, till your own hour is come;
Till your slow justice see the dread occasion
To rouse his soul, and bid him walk abroad
Vicegerent of your pow'r;—and if thy servant,
Or this his soft associate, ere defeat
By any word or deed the great design,
Then strait may all your horrible displeasure
Be launch'd upon us from your red right arm,
And in one ruin dash us both together,
The blasted monuments of wrath.——

Mandane. That here
Mandane vows ne'er to betray his cause;
Be it enroll'd in the records of heav'n! [*Both rise.*

To them enters Etan, who tells them the tyrant's triumph,

——moves within the gates
In dread barbaric pomp:—The iron swarms
Of Hyperboreans troop along the streets,
Reeking from slaughter; while, from gazing crowds
Of their dire countrymen, an uproar wild,
Of joy ferocious thro' th' astonish'd air
Howls like a northern tempest:—O'er the rest,
Proud in superior eminence of guilt,
The tyrant rides sublime.—Behind his car
The refuse of the sword, a captive train
Display their honest scars, and gnash their teeth
With rage and desperation.——

Mandane. Cruel fate!

Etan. With these a youth, distinguish'd from the rest,
Proceeds in sullen march.—Heroic fire
Glows in his cheek, and from his flashing eye
Beams amiable horror.——

Mandane. What of this youth?—

Zamti. Be not alarm'd, Mandane—What of him? [eager gaze,

Etan. On him all eyes were fix'd with
As if their spirits, struggling to come forth
Would strain each visual nerve—while thro' the crowd
A busy murmur ran—"If fame say right,
"Beneath that habit lurks a prince; the last
"Of China's race."—The rumour spreads abroad [claim
From man to man; and all with loud ac-
Denounce their vengeance on him.——

These tidings cause great emotions in Zamti, which Mandane with much tenderness, taking notice of, he thus hints at the occasion of his anxiety.

Lov'd Mandane,
I prithee leave me—but a moment leave me,—
Heed not the workings of a sickly fancy,
Wrought on by ev'ry popular report.
Thou know'st with Morat I convey'd the infant
Far as the eastern point of Corea's realm;
There where no human trace is seen, no sound
Assails the ear, save when the foaming surge

Breaks on the shelving beach, that there the youth [thy fears ——
Might mock their busy search.—Then check
Retire, my love, awhile; I'll come anon—
And fortify thy soul with firm resolve,
Becoming Zamti's wife.——

Mandane retires, and remain Zamti and Etan, and after Zamti had worked Etan up to a pitch of heroick enthusiasm against the enemies of his country, he tells him "the prince Zaphimri's safe," and that he is not alarmed about the Tartar's prisoner. Etan then says,

Oh! Sir, inform your son
Where is the royal youth?

Zamti replies, "Seek not too soon to know that truth," and then proceeds,

——Now I'll disclose the work,
The work of vengeance, which my lab'ring soul [hour
Has long been fashioning.—Ev'n at this
Stupendous ruin hovers o'er the heads
Of this accursed race.——

Etan. Ruin!

Zamti. I'll tell thee——
When Timurkan led forth his savage bands,
Unpeopling this great city, I then seiz'd
The hour, to tamper with a chosen few,
Who have resolv'd, when the barbarians lie
Buried in sleep and wine, and hotly dream
Their havock o'er again—then, then, my son,
In one collected blow to burst upon 'em;
Like their own northern clouds, whose midnight horror forth
Impending o'er the world, at length breaks
In the vaunt lightning's blaze, in storms and thunder [ture
Thro' all the red'ning air, till frighted na-
Start from her couch, and waken to a scene
Of uproar and destruction.——

Etan exults in the glorious enterprize, and the act concludes with Zamti's ordering him to seek Orasming and Zimventi, and that he with those two friends should wait his coming near Osmingti's tomb, in an adjoining temple.

Act II. Whilst Zamti, in soliloquy, is enjoying, in idea, the issue of his plot, Mirvan enters to him, and tells him a reverend stranger craves access to him with the utmost impatience. The stranger is introduced, and appears to be Morat. After the first salutations Zamti cries,

Good old man!
But wherefore art thou here?—what of my boy?

Morat hereupon acquaints him, that as soon as fame had proclaimed the prince to be alive, he joined the Corean troops, and was taken prisoner in the late battle by the Tartar. To aggravate Zamti's sorrows, Morat further acquaints him that the tyrant thinks his prisoner to be the prince, who now appears to be Hamet, the real son of Zamti, for when Morat adds,

Wild thro' the streets the foe calls out on Zamti. [fraud;
Thee they pronounce the author of this
And on your Hamet threaten instant vengeance.

Zamti answers,

There was but this—but this, ye cruel pow'rs,
And this you've heap'd upon me.—Was it not
Enough to tear him from his mother's arms,
Doom'd for his prince to wander o'er the world? [eyes,
—Alas! what needed more?—Fond foolish
Stop your unbidden gush—tear, tear me piecemeal— [his
—No. I will not complain—but whence
Could that suspicion glance?——

Morat. This very morn,
E'er yet the battle join'd, a faithful messenger,
Who thro' the friendly gloom of night had held [camp,
His darkling way, and pass'd the Tartar's
Brought me advices from the Corean chief—
That soon as Hamet join'd the warlike train,
His story he related—Strait the gallant leader
With open arms receiv'd him—knew him for thy son,
In secret knew him, nor reveal'd he aught
That touch'd his birth—But still the busy voice [the ranks
Of fame, encreasing as she goes, thro' all
Babbled abroad each circumstance.—By thee
How he was privately convey'd—Sent forth
A tender infant to be rear'd in solitude,
A stranger to himself!—The warriors saw
With what a graceful port he mov'd in arms,
An early hero!—deem'd him far above
The common lot of life—deem'd him Zaphimri,
And all with reverential awe beheld him.
This, this, my Zamti, reach'd the tyrant's ear,
And rises into horrid proof.——

After an affecting conflict between his parental fondness on one side, and his loyalty and patriotism on the other, Zamti resolves to sacrifice his captive son to secure the safety of the prince, who now fully appears to be that Etan, his supposed son, who had just manifested such noble ardour to deliver his country. Zamti then informs Morat of thee onspiracy, and concludes, with desiring him to go to Mandane.

——Heav'ns!—how shall I bear
Her strong impetuosity of grief,
When she shall know my fatal purpose?—Thou
Prepare her tender spirit; sooth her mind,
And save, oh! save me, from that dreadful conflict. [*Exeunt.*

Then enter Timurkan, with his train, who, full of his late success, exults in his good fortune, and vows destruction to Zaphimri, the prince, who he imagines he has in his power, in the captive Hamet; but is deterred from wrecking his vengeance on Zamti, the author of the prince's preservation by the representations of Octar, who suggests that such an attack upon their religion would drive the Chinese to a general revolt. Hamet is then brought before the tyrant, in chains, bravely fierce and disdainful

dainful, whom he charges with being the long concealed prince, and Hamet reproaches his cruelties in a ſpirited manner. Zamti is ſent for, who the tyrant alſo queſtions about Hamet, and urges him to declare the truth, or "deſolation again ſhall ravage the devoted land." But Zamti not ſatisfying his enquiries, he again queſtions Hamet, and aſks him, "dar'ſt thou be honeſt, and anſwer who thou art," which produces from the priſoner an account of his education in Corea with Morat, whilſt Zamti hangs in raptures upon the accents of his ſon's voice, exclaiming aſide,

'Tis—it is my ſon—
My boy—my Hamet—
Oh! lovely youth—at ev'ry word he utters,
A ſoft effuſion mix'd of grief and joy
Flows o'er my heart.

Every word of Hamet's ſerves to confirm the tyrant that he is the dreaded prince. Being aſked if he never heard of Zamti, he replies,

———oft enraptur'd with his name
My heart has glow'd within me, as I heard
The praiſes of the godlike man.——

And upon being informed that Zamti was before him, Hamet kneels to "adore his venerable form," which puts Zamti into a tender confuſion, and the tyrant being now convinced, commands Zamti to own his fraud, to acknowledge his fancied king, or threatning that every youth in the Eaſt ſhould be ſlaughtered that Zaphimri may be maſſacred in the general carnage. Zamti, ſtruggling with the bitter anguiſh that aſſails his heart, now owns Hamet to be the prince, imagining it to be the only method to preſerve the true Zaphimri, whereupon the tyrant gives command to Octar to offer the victim up, on the enſuing evening to the living Lama, for his victory, and then goes out. Zamti and Hamet remain, and the latter reſolves, if he is a king, to ſuffer death without complaint for the happineſs of his country. He is led out by Octar, and to Zamti enters Mandane wild and diſtracted, having heard from Morat that Hamet was her ſon, and the ſcene between the tender, yet patriotick father, and the deeply afflicted complaining, reproaching mother, is prodigiouſly affecting. Zamti rigidly firm in his deſign of ſacrificing his ſon to the prince's ſafety, is threatened by Mandane with revealing the whole contrivance to Timurkan, and the act cloſes as follows.

Then go, Mandane—thou once faithful woman,
Dear to this heart in vain;—go, and forget
Thoſe virtuous leſſons, which I oft have taught thee,
In fond credulity, while on each word
You hung enamour'd.—Go, to Timurkan,
Reveal the awful truth.—Be thou ſpectatreſs
Of murder'd majeſty.—Embrace your ſon,
And let him lead in ſhame and ſervitude
A life ignobly bought.—Then let thoſe eyes,
Thoſe faded eyes, which grief for me hath dimm'd,
With guilty joy reanimate their luſtre,
To brighten ſlavery, and beam their fires
On the fell Scythian murderer.

Mandane And is it thus,
Thus is Mandane known?—My ſoul diſdains
The vile imputed guilt.—No—never—never—
Still am I true to fame Come lead me hence,
Where I may lay down life to ſave Zaphimri,
—But ſave my Hamet too.—Then, then you'll find
A heart beats here, as warm and great as thine.

Zamti. Then make with me one ſtrong, [one glorious effort;
And rank with thoſe, who, from the firſt of time,
In fame's eternal archives ſtand rever'd,
For conqu'ring all the deareſt ties of nature,
To ſerve the gen'ral weal.——

Mandane. That ſavage virtue
Loſes with me its horrid charms.—I've ſworn
To ſave my king.—But ſhould a mother turn
A dire aſſaſſin—oh! I cannot bear
The piercing thought.—diſtraction, quick
Will ſeize my brain.—See there—My child, my child—
By guards ſurrounded, a devoted victim.—
Barbarian hold!—Ah! ſee, he dies! he dies!— *She faints into* Zamti's *arms.*

Zamti. Where is Arſace? Fond maternal love.
Shakes her weak frame—(*Enter* Arſace.)
Quickly Arſace, help
This ever-tender creature.—Wand'ring life
Rekindles in her cheek.—Soft, lead her off
To where the fanning breeze in yonder bow'r,
May woo her ſpirits back—Propitious heav'n!
Pity the woundings of a father's heart;
Pity my ſtrugglings with this beſt of women;
Support our virtue:—Kindle in our ſouls
A ray of your divine enthuſiaſm;
Such as inflames the patriot's breaſts, and lifts
Th' impaſſion'd mind to that ſublime of virtue,
That even on the rack it feels the good,
Which in a ſingle hour it works for millions,
And leaves the legacy to after times.

[*Exit, leading off* Mandane.

Act III. Opens with a view of a temple, with ſeveral tombs up and down the ſtage. Morat appears, and from him we learn that it is the place of meeting for Zamti and his friends, a groan is heard, and Zamti comes out of a tomb, and ſays,

I have been weeping o'er the ſacred reliques
Of a dear murder'd king.———

To them Oraſming, Zimventi, and other conſpirators, who expreſs their deſpair at the condition of their prince, who they believe to be Hamet, then doom'd a victim to the Lama, but are reanimated by Zamti, who tells them Hamet is not Zaphimri, but that,

Unconſcious of himſelf, and to the world unknown,
He walks at large among *them*.——
———— this very night to riſe,
————the firſt of men,
Deliv'rer of his country!

And to convince them, he calls Etan from the tomb, and informs him of his real situation, that he is not his son; but the prince Zaphimri, shewing him, by a picture, in the manner of the Chinese, the history of his father's murder, and his own preservation, and adds,

Thou art the king, whom as my humble son,
I've nurtur'd in humanity and virtue.
Thy foes could never think to find thee here,
Ev'n in the lion's den; and therefore here
I've fix'd thy safe asylum, while my son
Hath dragg'd his life in exile.—Oh! my friends,
Morat will tell ye all—each circumstance—
Mean time—there is your king!—

They all kneel to Zaphimri, and then agree as to the method of executing their conspiracy, and are quickened in their zeal and resentment by a striking detail from Zamti of Timurkan's cruelties and the murder of the late emperor and the royal family. Zaphimri goes out with the conspirators, and Zamti remains and implores the blessing of heaven upon the prince and their design; but stops short on hearing a dead march, on which he exclaims,

What mean those deathful sounds?——
Again—— [down ye heavens,
They lead my boy to slaughter—oh! look
——Teach me to subdue
That nature which ye gave!— [*Exit.*

Enter Hamet, Octar, and guards. As Hamet is undauntedly preparing for execution, Mandane bursts in to them, and, all wild and frantick, declares that Hamet is her son. Octar, hereupon, thinks proper to suspend the execution till Timurkan's will is known upon this sudden discovery, mean time, the eye must needs manifest the feelings of the heart at the affecting interview between Hamet and his mother. To them enter Timurkan, &c. and soon after Zamti, which produces a fine scene. The tyrant, more and more embarrassed and bewildered—Hamet expressing the warmest filial tenderness and the most exalted heroism.—Zamti a witness to his noble sentiments embracing and owning him for his son, and yet all three resolving to become sacrifices to the tyrant's wrath rather than betray the prince and their country. They are forced from each other to separate dungeons, whilst the rack is preparing to extort the secret from them.

Act IV. Zaphimri, in the utmost agony at the distress and danger of this beloved and exalted family, to whom he owes every thing, by the connivance of Mirvan, visits Hamet, in his dungeon, disguised in a Tartar dress, which affords the poet a fine scope for the sublimest sentiments of honour and patriotism. At the close of the conference Zaphimri tells Hamet, he will come and arm him for the intended assault of Timurkan and his barbarous crew "while sunk in deep debauch." They are interrupted by the coming of Octar, who orders Mirvan to lead Hamet to Mandane, that

When the boy clings around his mother's heart
In fond endearment, then to tear him from her,
Will once again awaken all her tenderness,
And in her impotence of grief, the truth
At length will burst its way.—

To Octar enters Timurkan, who is informed that no prospect of horror or pain will draw any confession from Zamti or his consort. Zamti is then brought in, in chains to the tyrant, who urges him to give up the prince; but Zamti having worked him up to the highest fury by his reproaches and prophetick denunciations of vengeance, he orders Octar to bring Mandane forth vowing immediate destruction on them, and that both Hamet and Etan shall be impaled, but is informed by Octar that Etan is fled. Then enters to them Mandane and Hamet guarded by Mirvan, and Mandane not being to be wrought upon either by the tyrant's promises or threats, he orders Hamet to be dragged forth to instant death. Then a messenger enters in haste, to tell the tyrant Etan is found; that he had rushed amongst the guards that bore Hamet to his fate, beseeching them to suspend the stroke, and craving admittance to his presence. Zaphimri is then brought in, who tells him that very hour his death is plotting, and beseeches him to save Zamti, Mandane, and Hamet. The tyrant tells him, if he would save them, he must bring him Zaphimri's head, and mean time Zamti expresses the utmost rage and despair at this instance his beloved prince is giving of his affection to him and his family. Zaphimri then discovers himself to be the prince. But Zamti confidently affirms he is Etan his son, "his too gen'rous boy, that fain would die to save his aged sire." Timurkan, still more and more bewildered, orders 'em all from his sight. Zamti and Mandane are born off whilst Zaphimri struggles with him, on his knees, but the tyrant breathing destruction on him and all the youth of the East, breaks from him, and the act concludes with a soliloquy of Zaphimri, wherein he chears himself with the hope that his friends will not let him die unrevenged.

Act V. Octar brings in Zamti and Mandane, telling them the rack is preparing for them, and that beneath Timurkan's eye they are to meet their doom. He goes out to receive the tyrant's last commands for that purpose, and then ensues a very affecting scene, most artfully worked up, between Zamti and Mandane, she producing a dagger, and urging him to strike her to the heart; but he in vain essaying to nerve his arm for the fatal purpose, and while they are thus tenderly debating Timurkan and Octar enter, and they are dragged out to death and torment. The tyrant and Octar remain, and the latter acquaints him that Hamet and Etan will be led by Mirvan to their fate. Then the tyrant displays to him his horror and remorse, his dread that the Orphan still lives, and his guilt seems to weigh him down, whilst he im-

par

parts the distracted state of his mind. Mirvan enters, and informs him that a body of men in arms were seen marching in close array, from the eastern gate, whereupon he resolves to sally forth and meet 'em; but Mirvan persuading him that Octar's presence will be sufficient for that purpose, he desists. Mirvan then informs him that Etan is really Zaphimri, and that he had, as soon as he was convinced of it, thro' a forward zeal, cleft him to the ground with his sabre. The tyrant thoroughly deceived by Mirvan, orders him to bring his head, and exults now that "no longer horrid dreams shall haunt his couch." Mirvan returns, and instead of Zaphimri's head, he introduces Zaphimri himself, with a sabre in his hand, who plants himself before the tyrant. Timurkan is quite disconcerted at the sight of him, whilst Mirvan encourages him to strike the blow that should revenge his father and his country. Suddenly Timurkan snatches Mirvan's sabre, and he and Zaphimri exit fighting. Hamet enters, and from within they hear the cries and groans of Timurkan, who in vain calls for mercy, and dies under the victorious sword of Zaphimri. Mirvan speeds to carry the news to Zamti and Mandane; Zaphimri then enters to Hamet, and tells him of the deed that had freed China. To them Morat, who informs them the victorious conspirators carried all before 'em, and that Octar had fallen covered with wounds. Soon after Mirvan returns with the dreadful tidings that Zamti, before he could arrive, had been bound to the wheel, and that Mandane, all frantick at the sight, had plunged a dagger in her heart, and expired at her husband's feet, who having been released from torture, was mourning over his wife's corpse. This sad event throws them all into the utmost affliction. The back scene opens and discovers Zamti clasping his dead Mandane in his arms, on which Zaphimri exclaims,

Are these our triumphs?—these our promis'd joys?

Zamti rises from the body, enlivened by the sound of his prince's voice, runs eagerly to embrace him, crying, "My prince! my king!" but his strength fails him, and he faints at his feet. When he recovers, he exclaims,

Zaphimri!—Hamet too!—oh! bless'd event!
I could not hope such tidings—thee, my prince,
Thee too, my son—I thought ye both destroy'd,
My slow remains of life cannot endure
These strong vicissitudes of grief and joy.
And there—oh! heav'n!—see there, there lies Mandane!

And after endeavouring to console the prince and his son, and reminding the former that private griefs must give place to the publick good, he says,

Life harrass'd out, pursu'd with barb'rous art
Thro' ev'ry trembling joint—now fails at once—
Zaphimri—oh! farewel!—I shall not see
The glories of thy reign—Hamet!—my son—
Thou good young man, farewel—Mandane, yes,
My soul with pleasure takes her flight, that thus
Faithful in death, I leave these cold remains
Near thy dear honour'd clay.—

And then expires; and the tragedy thus concludes.

Zaphimri. And art thou gone,
Thou best of men?—then must Zaphimri pine
In ever-during grief, since thou art lost;
Since that firm patriot, whose parental care
Should raise, should guide, should animate my virtues,
Lies there a breathless corse.———

Hamet. My liege, forbear———
Live for your people; madness and despair
Belong to woes like mine.———

Zaphimri. Thy woes, indeed,
Are deep, thou pious youth—yes, I will live,
To soften thy afflictions; to assuage
A nation's grief, when such a pair expires.
Come to my heart:—In thee another Zamti
Shall bless the realm—now let me hence to hail
My people with the sound of peace; that done,
To these a grateful monument shall rise,
With all sepulchral honour—frequent there
We'll offer incense;—there each weeping muse
Shall grave the tributary verse;—with tears
Embalm their memories; and teach mankind
Howe'er oppression stalk the groaning earth;
Yet heav'n, in its own hour, can bring relief;
Can blast the tyrant in his guilty pride,
And prove the Orphan's guardian to the last.

The Epilogue was spoken by Mrs. Yates, *and is as follows.*

THRO' five long acts I've wore my sighing face,
Confin'd by critic laws, to time and place;
Yet that once done I ramble as I please,
Cry *London Hoy!* and whisk o'er land and seas——
—Ladies, excuse my dress—'tis true Chinese.
Thus, quit of husband, death, and tragick strain,
Let us enjoy our dear small talk again.
How cou'd this bard successful hope to prove?
So many heroes—and not one in love!
No suitor here to talk of flames that thrill;
To say the civil thing—"Your eyes so kill!"
No ravisher, to force us—to our will!
You've seen their eastern virtues, patriot passions,
And now for something of their taste and fashions.
O Lord! that's charming—cries my lady Fidget,
I long to know it—do the creatures visit
Dear Mrs. Yates, do, tell us—well, how is it?
First, as to beauty—set your hearts at rest—
They're all broad foreheads, and pigs eyes at best;

And

And then they lead ſuch ſtrange, ſuch formal lives!—
— A little more at home than Engliſh wives:
Leſt the poor things ſhou'd roam, and prove untrue,
They all are crippled in the tiney ſhoe.
A hopeful ſcheme to keep a wife from madding! [ding,
— We pinch our feet, and yet are ever gad-
Then they've no cards, no routs, ne'er take their fling,
And pin-money is an unheard of thing;
Then how d'ye think they write?—You'll ne'er divine—
From top to bottom down in one ſtrait line.
[*Mimicks.*
We ladies, when our flames we cannot ſmother,
Write letters—from one corner to another.
[*Mimicks.*

One mode there is, in which both climes agree [let it be——
I ſcarce can tell—'mongſt friends then
— The creatures love to cheat as well as we.
But bleſs my wits! I've quite forgot the bard——
A civil ſoul!—By me he ſends this card——
"*Preſents reſpects*—to ev'ry lady here——
Hopes for the honour—of a ſingle tear."
The criticks then will throw their dirt in vain, [ſtain.
One drop from you will waſh out ev'ry
Acquaints you—(now the man is paſt his fright)
He holds his rout—and here he keeps his night.
Aſſures you all a welcome kind and hearty,
The ladies ſhall pay crowns—and there's the ſhilling party.
[*Points to the upper gallery.*

Poetical ESSAYS *in* MAY, 1759.

On a falſe MISTRESS.

1.

COME, gentle Muſe! in mournful ſtrains
Grant ſorrow pow'r to ſpeak!
In weeping lines deſcribe my pains,
And paint my heart before it break!

2.

So ſpoke the ſwain, and to the wind
Laments in broken ſighs,
Not half ſo deaf, nor ſo unkind
As her for whom he dies.

3.

In plaintive verſe then thus complains
Of Cloe falſe and fair;
Who firſt inſpir'd love's raging pains,
Then bid that love deſpair.

4.

In ſilken ſmiles ſhe caught my ſoul,
And look'd away my heart;
Her eyes too ſweetly learn'd to roll,
And languiſh'd with too ſoft an art.

5.

Her fingers teach me fond deſires,
Nor without meaning ſtray;
Theſe too are taught to fan my fires,
And with malicious touch betray.

6.

About her all the graces throng,
Joy and pleaſure round her play;
Charm'd with the magick of her ſong,
Love in rapture melts away.

7.

Methinks whilſt ſhe vouchſafes to rove
The Sylvan ſhades with me,
I find a heav'n in ev'ry grove,
But, O! that heav'n is ſhe.

8.

Eliſium blooms where'er ſhe treads,
The flow'rs their charms diſplay,
Breathing their ſweets along the meads
On one more fair more ſweet than they.

9.

But ſince ſhe frown'd joy dwells no more
Amidſt the groves or meads!
The weeping flow'rs her ſmiles deplore,
And hang their ſilken heads.

10.

Yet ſtill I haunt thoſe conſcious groves,
Once more enamour'd grow;
Live o'er again our vaniſh'd loves,
Live o'er again my killing woe.

11.

The fair once more by fancy's aid,
I claſp, but claſp in vain:
Swift as her love thoſe pleaſures fade,
And end like that in pain.

12.

Damps cold as death my boſom chill,
Night wraps my ſwimming eyes:
Faint is my heart, my blood ſtands ſtill,
And all but love within me dies.

The Decree of APOLLO: *Or poetick Vengeance denounced againſt impenitent Scribblers.*

WHereas, to our infinite grief, 'tis well known
As well upon humble complaint to our throne,
As ſince has appear'd from authentic report
Depos'd upon oath before us in our court,
That certain unqualify'd perſons of late
Have, eſcaping our notice, crept into the ſtate,
And abuſing the mildneſs we're known to maintain,
Have greatly diſturb'd the repoſe of our reign;
And unaw'd by regards, by no motives re-
ſtrain'd, [tain'd,
Without our juſt licence firſt had and ob-
For our genuine right Parnaſſean impoſe
What on trial is often detected as proſe;
A practice, if borne, that notoriouſly tends
To bring to contempt our profeſſion and friends.
We do therefore pronounce them as foes to the peace [our fees,
Who have neither our licence, nor paid us
Whoſe idle pretenſions to ſcience and wit,
Our high court of Parnaſſus diſdains to admit,
Since in nature's deſpight they have quitted their ſphere; [hear,
For would they her ſecret inſtructions but
Not a ſign-poſt need want a fit rhyme for good cheer.

We

We as chief then, not only of poets but quacks,
Do require, when the humour renews its attacks,
That all our true friends be abetting and aiding
(Shou'd they scorn to submit upon gentle persuading)
In a gentle emersion which oft we assure,
Has in desparate cases effected a cure.
But shou'd they proceed, in contempt of such warning,
The just rights of our crown, and authority scorning,
We shall issue command to appoint them their place
(As is usual in such a deplorable case)
Where the mock forms of heroes and princes are found,
Whe e cells are prepar'd for the brain that's unsound,
And poets with straws, for laurel are crown'd.

W. G—me, Trysull.

The PARADOX——*To Miss* B. N—ch—les.

MY *Betsy*, trust me, for 'tis true,
At once I love and hate thee too.
'Tis true, thy wanton airs are such,
I hate thee, yes, I hate thee much.
Yet, such is *beauty*'s magick pow'r,
Tho' much I hate, I love thee more.
And such my sighs, as plainly prove,
Tho' much I hate thee, more I love.
Thus, tho' I hate, and hate sincerely,
I still must love, and love thee dearly.

Oxon, April 25. 1759.

The REMONSTRANCE, *to Miss* T—wns—nd *and Miss* M—nd—y.

TO T—wns—nd and M—nd—y much wickedness brewing,
The N—ch—l—s's send the remonstrance ensuing,
And hope that their wisdom on such an occasion,
Will weigh the affair with all due *delib'ration*,
By trying all peaceable means to prevent
What rashness may force 'em tho' late to repent.
Tis known for a fact most undoubtedly true,
The N—ch—l—s's always wore *cardinals blue*;
As hoping, and surely 'twas acting with prudence,
More highly to gain the regard of the students,
Nor can we, 'tis certain, with justice complain,
That our arts till of late were exerted in vain;
But rather in truth are oblig'd to confess
Our honest endeavours repaid with success.
Where Merton's cool gardens at ev'ning persuade
To draw the fresh air in the sweet breathing shade,
No sooner the *beauties* were brought into view,
Well known by the far streaming mantles of *blue*,
Than all the grave train of immense-wigged doctors,
Attended in state by the sway bearing proctors,
The head of each college the head of each hall,
The fellows, the commoners, scholars and all
Other members of ev'ry respective society,
With looks full of love, and a longing anxiety,
All all, follow after, afraid to reveal,
What none has the pow'r or to say or conceal.
Such once were the triumphs we constantly tasted,
Tho' now, now, alas! half the splendor is wasted,
Since flaunting in *blue*, the last terrible Sunday
Appear'd, horrid spectacle! T—wns—nd and M—nd—y;
Thus aiming to wheedle, in reason's defiance,
Our trusty *liege veterans* from their alliance,
And tho' 'tis as plain as the nose in your face is,
That we by the far darting force of our graces,
Can quickly *reduce* to their proper subjection,
All those who have quitted our sov'reign protection,
If once we're obliged to exert our abilities,
Commencing unwillingly, open hostilities:
Yet best to our lenity's judgment it seems,
To avoid, if its possible, future extremes,
Composing the jars that your follies occasion,
Upon the most quiet and friendly foundation.
We therefore advise ere the breach is too wide,
To throw the *blue mantles* with prudence aside,
Nor force us to quell by the dint of mere *beauty*,
Those rebels whom fraud hath seduced from their *duty*.

Given at Oxford this 1 6th day of May, in the third year of our despotism.

To a FRIEND *upon* ABSENCE. *By the late Mr.* Samuel Philips.

DEAR friend, how dull the days appear,
My mind too seems to sympathize,
As if the season had an influence there;
And when that's dull to have me brisk denies.
This notion does not satisfaction give,
I must some better reason know;
When that is clouded I cannot believe,
It follows that the mind is so.
I've seen the spring in all its best array,
In all its utmost glory drest;
Nature herself, look'd brisk and gay,
And all but me some joys possest.
What's then the cause since nature made
Me, not with an inactive mind?
I can be jocund, brisk, or sad,
To either is my soul inclin'd.
What does this inclination sway?
What does this liveliness create?
'Tis mighty friendship makes me gay,
And want of that makes gaity abate.
'Tis friendship does two souls unite,
Whose minds are of an equal frame,
One cannot have the least delight,
But t'other does participate the same.
None can enjoy that happy state,
Unless their souls and minds agree.
We were exactly pair'd by fate,
For thou 'rt the very soul of me.

My dullness does proceed from this,
That you unkindly from me stay,
The body never active is,
While the inliv'ning soul's away.
Thy absence makes me thus complain,
To have my expectation crost,
But when I see you once again,
'Twill satisfy me for the time we've lost.

Verses to the Rev Dr. LOWTH, *on his second Edition of the Life of* William *of* Wykeham.

O Lowth, whilst Wykeham's various worth you trace,
And bid to distant times his annals shine,
Indulge another bard of Wykeham's race
In the fond wish to add his name to thine.
From the same fount, with rev'rence let me boast,
The classic streams with early thirst I caught;
What time, they say, the muses revel'd most,
When Bigg presided, and when Burton taught.
But the same fate, which led me to the spring,
Forbad me farther to pursue the stream;
Perhaps as kindly; for, as Sages sing,
Of chance and fate full idly do we deem.
And sure in Granta's philosophick shade
Truth's genuine image beam'd upon my sight;
And slow-ey'd reason lent her sober aid
To form, deduce, compare, and judge aright.
Yes, ye sweet fields, beside your osier'd stream
Full many an attick hour my youth enjoy'd,
Full many a friendship form'd life's happiest dream,
And treasur'd many a bliss which never cloy'd.
Yet may the pilgrim, o'er his temp'rate fare
At eve, with pleasing recollection say,
'Twas the fresh morn which strung his nerves to bear
The piercing beam, and useful toils of day:
So let me still with filial love pursue
The nurse and parent of my infant thought,
From whence the colour of my life I drew
When Bigg presided, and when Burton taught.
O names by me rever'd!—'till mem'ry die,
Till my deaf ear forget th'inchanting flow
Of verse harmonious, shall my mental eye
Trace back old time, and teach my breast to glow.
Peace to that honour'd shade, whose mortal frame
Sleeps in the bosom of its parent earth;
Whilst the free soul, that boasts celestial flame,
Perhaps now triumphs in a nobler birth.
Perhaps with Wykeham, from some blissful bower,
Applauds thy labours; or prepares the wreath
For Burton's generous toil.—Th' insatiate power,
Extends his deathful sway o'er all that breathe;
Nor aught avails it, that the virtuous sage
Forms future bards, or Wykehams yet to come;
Nor ought avails it, that his green old age,
From youth well spent, may seem t'elude the tomb;
For Burton too must fall. And o'er his urn,
While science hangs her sculptur'd trophies round,
The letter'd tribes of half an age shall mourn,
Whose lyres he strung, and added sense to sound.
Nor shall his candid ear, I trust, disdain
This artless tribute of a feeling mind;
And thou, O Lowth, shalt own the grateful strain,
Mean tho' it flow, was virtuously design'd.
For 'twas thy work inspir'd the melting mood
To feel and pay the sacred debt I ow'd;
And the next virtue to bestowing good,
Thou know'st, is gratitude for good bestow'd.

W. WHITEHEAD, poet laureat.

An INSCRIPTION.

Within this monument doth lie
What's left of CÆLIA's *gallantry.*

STranger, whoe'er thou art, bestow
One sigh in tribute ere you go:
But if thy breast did ever prove
The raptures of successful love,
Around her tomb the myrtle plant;
And berry'd shrubs which ring-doves haunt;
The spreading cypress; and below
Bid clumps of arbor vitæ grow;
Th' uxorious plant that leans to find
Some female neighbour of its kind.
With beach to tell the plighted flame,
And savine to conceal the shame:
That ev'ry tree and ev'ry flow'r
May join to form the am'rous bow'r;
Wherein at close of summer's heat
The lovers of the green shall meet,
While CÆLIA's shade propitious hears
Their sanguine vows, their jealous fears;
Well pleas'd to consecrate her grove
To Venus and the rites of love.

On the Friendship of two young Ladies, 1730.

HAIL, beauteous pair, whom friendship binds
In softest, yet in strongest ties;
Soft as the temper of your minds,
Strong as the lustre of your eyes.
So Venus' doves in couples fly,
And friendly steer their equal course;
Whose feathers Cupid's shafts supply,
And wing them with resistless force.
Thus as you move love's tender flame,
Like that of friendship, paler burns;
Both our divided passion claim,
And friends and rivals prove by turns.
Then ease yourselves and bless mankind,
Friendship so curst no more pursue:
In wedlock's rosy bow'r you'll find
The joys of love and friendship too.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

CAPT. Bayne, of the Spy sloop, lately arrived from Guardaloupe, brings an account, that about the middle of February, commodore Moore sent some ships to fort Louis, which reduced that place, and took possession of a fine harbour there. On the 27th general Hopson died of the flux, and major-general Barrington, who, as next officer, is now become commander in chief, finding that nothing more could be done on the side of the island called Basseterre, embarked the 6th of March with the commodore, and such part of the troops as could be spared (leaving a strong garrison in Port Royal) to another part called Grand Terre, with intention to reduce it and to repair and garrison fort Louis. We are now in possession of all the forts, and masters of the sea coasts of the island; but the inhabitants are still in their strong holds among the woods and mountains. The troops are extremely sickly. (See p. 146.)

The Dutch deputies made the following speech to the king on delivering their credentials. (See p. 219.)

"We have the honour, Sire, to present to your majesty our letters of credence from their high mightinesses the states general of the United Provinces, our lords and masters. Your majesty will see, by its contents, how ardently their high mightinesses desire to cultivate the sincere friendship which hath so long subsisted between the two nations, and which is so necessary for their common welfare. May we be happy enough, pursuant to our masters commands, to remove those difficulties which have for some time past struck at this friendship, and caused so much prejudice to the principal subjects of the republick, who, by the trade they carry on, are its greatest strength and chief support.

We place our whole confidence in your majesty's equity, for which the republick hath the highest regard; and in the good will your majesty hath always expressed towards a state, which on all occasions had interested itself in promoting your glory, and which is the guardian of the precious trust left by a princess so dear to your majesty.

Full of this confidence, we presume to flatter ourselves, that your majesty will be graciously pleased to listen to our just demands; and we shall endeavour, during the course of our ministry, to merit your approbation, and to strengthen the bonds which ought to unite the two nations for ever."

His majesty's answer.

"Gentlemen, I have always had a regard for the republick, and I look upon their high mightinesses as my best friends. If difficulties have arisen touching trade, they ought to be considered as the consequences of a burthensome war we are obliged to wage with France. You may assure their high mightinesses, that I shall endeavour, on my part, to remove the obstacles in question; and I am glad to find, gentlemen, that you are come here with the same disposition."

The following messages have lately been sent to the house of commons.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty being desirous that a proper strength may be employed in the settlements of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, recommends to this house, to enable his majesty to assist the said company in defraying the expence of a military force in the East-Indies, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion commanded by col. Adlercorn, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland." G. R.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty, being sensible of the zeal and vigour with which his faithful subjects in North-America have exerted themselves in defence of his majesty's just rights and possessions, recommends it to this house, to take the same into consideration, and to enable his majesty to give them a proper compensation for the expences incurred by the respective provinces in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces, shall justly appear to merit." G. R.

TUESDAY, April 24.

Upwards of 200l. was collected for the Middlesex Hospital.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Were executed at Exeter, Charles Darras, Lewis Bourdecq, Fleurant Termineu, Pierre Pitroll, and Pierre Lagnal, five Frenchmen, for the murder of Jean Manaux, their countryman and fellow prisoner, on board the Royal Oak man of war. The provocation Manaux gave them was his discovering to the agent their forgery of passes to facilitate their escape to France. On the 25th of January last, when they were ordered down to their lodging places, Darras, with a boatswain's whistle, calling the other French prisoners, dragged Manaux to a part of the ship distant from the centry, and after stripping him tied him to a ring-bolt with small cord, then gagged him, and with the others gave him about 60 strokes with an iron-thimble about as big as a man's wrist, tied to the end of a rope. Manaux, by strug-

gling, got loose, and fell on his back; upon which Lagnal got upon his body, and jumped on it several times, till he broke his chest; Pitroll keeping his foot on his neck. When they found he was dead, they conveyed his body by piece-meal thro' the necessary into the water, because throwing it overboard whole would have alarmed the centry. Next day 27 of the French prisoners being brought on shore, one of them gave information of the murder. The five ruffians were sentenced to be executed on the 2d of April, but were respited till the 25th, and in the mean time a Romish priest was permitted to visit them.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Mr. Smith was declared duly elected bridge master, in the room of Mr. Rossiter; at the close of the poll he had a majority of 247. (See p. 219.)

Admiralty office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Faulkner, *of his Majesty's Ship* Windsor, *of* 60 *Guns, to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated at* Lisbon, April 8.

"The 27th past we discovered four large ships to the leeward; on giving them chace, they drew into a line of battle a head, at the distance of about a cable's length asunder, and remained in that situation till we had engaged the sternmost ship near an hour, when the three headmost made all the sail they could from us; on seeing which, the ship which we were engaged with struck her colours. She proved to be Le Duc de Chartres, pierced for 60 guns, had 24 French twelve pounders mounted, and 294 men, 28 of which were killed, and eighteen wounded. The Windsor had in this action one man killed, and six wounded. The prisoners inform me, the lading of the Le Duc de Chartres consists of sixty tons of gunpowder, one hundred and fifty tons of cordage, flour, sailcloth, wines, &c.

The other three ships that run off were, Le Massac, pierced for 70 guns, had 26 twelve pounders mounted, and 300 men; the East-India Company, pierced for 54 guns, had 24 twelve pounders mounted, and 274 men; and the St. Luke, pierced for 24 guns, had 18 twelve pounders mounted, and 200 men: They all belonged to the French East-India company, sailed from Port l'Orient the 22d of March, and were bound to Pondicherry.

THURSDAY, 3.

Four hundred and fifty-seven pounds seven shillings was collected for the support of the Small-Pox Hospital.

FRIDAY, 4.

Admiralty-office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Hughes, *Commander of his Majesty's Frigate* Tamer, *to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated in* Plymouth Sound, May 1, 1759.

"On Sunday the 30th of April, at six o'clock in the morning, Portland bearing N. E. three leagues, I saw two sail coming round the Bill, and from their appearance supposed them to be two French privateers; I tacked and made sail after them, and in a very short time brought one of them too, which proved to be Le Chasseur privateer from Dunkirk, of six carriage guns, four of which they had thrown overboard, and 41 hands in all. I shifted the prisoners as soon as possible, and then gave chace to the other sail, and at seven o'clock in the evening brought her too, and found her to be Le Conquerant privateer from Cherburg, mounting six carriage and ten swivel guns, with 29 hands in all. After having shifted the prisoners, it blowing strong easterly, I bore up for Plymouth, and got in safe to the Sound, with the two privateers, the next morning."

Orders were issued from the lord Chamberlain's office, for the further change of mourning for the late princess of Orange, on Sunday the 13th. (See p. 218.)

MONDAY, 7.

Admiralty-office. Captain Eastwood, of his majesty's sloop Diligence, has taken and brought into Penzance, a French privateer brig called the Dispatch, Thomas le Pettice, commander, of Morlaix, last from Cherburg; she mounted ten carriage and eight swivel guns, and had 34 men.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

There was collected at church, and at the feast of the sons of the clergy 705l. 9s. 9d. which with what was collected at the rehearsal 337l. made the whole collection 1042l. 9s. 9d.

FRIDAY, 11.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship Brilliant, capt. Hyde Parker, has brought into Plymouth a French privateer, called the Basque, belonging to Bayonne, of 22 nine pounders, and 210 men, which she took the 17th of last month, in the latitude of 46. 00. about 200 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear.

And by letters of July 28, from vice-admiral Coates at Jamaica, there is an account, that his majesty's ship Seaford, has taken a French privateer of 10 guns, with 100 men, and the Dreadnought another small one.

SATURDAY, 12.

Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship the Surprize, commanded by capt. Antrobus, on the 17th of last month, in lat. 48. 00. N. long. 20. 46. W. chaced, and took the Le Vieux, a French privateer of Bourdeaux, mounting eight guns, with 36 men.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

Five hundred pounds were collected for the support of the city of London Lying-in Hospital.

THURSDAY, 17.

Admiralty-office. Capt. Knight, of his majesty's ship Liverpool, has taken and brought into Yarmouth Roads, a French privateer cutter of eight carriage guns, six swivels, and 52 men, from Dunkirk.

Sir Edward Hawke sailed from Spithead with his fleet, and next day joined Sir Charles

Charles Hardy, with his fleet from Plymouth, at Torbay.

TUESDAY, 21.

The following meſſage was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Secretary Pitt.

GEORGE R.

"His majeſty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and conſidering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt importance, and be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences, if proper means ſhould not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is deſirous that this houſe will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1759, and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprizes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigencies of affairs may require." G. R.

THURSDAY, 24.

Came on before the lords commiſſioners of appeal for prizes, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, the merits of an appeal from the court of Admiralty in Doctors-Commons, concerning the right of property in the Dutch ſhip the Novum Aratrum and her cargo, taken by the Blenheim privateer, James Merryfield, commander; when their lordſhips were pleaſed to reſtore the ſhip, and that part of the cargo proved to be Dutch property, and ordered a ſpecification of the other part of the cargo in one month, which, it is imagined, will turn out to be the goods of our enemies the French.

The Worceſter ſtage-waggon took fire, occaſioned by the burſting of a bottle of aqua fortis, by which the valuable loading was moſtly conſumed; damage 5000l.

SATURDAY, 26.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Lockhart, *of his Majeſty's Ship the* Chatham, *of* 50 *Guns, to Mr.* Cleveland, *dated* May 20, 1759, *off* Uſhant.

"Since mine of the 7th, I have cruized in company with his majeſty's ſhips the Thames, of 32 guns, commanded by capt. Colby, and the Venus, of 36 guns, commanded by capt. Harriſon. On the 18th, in the morning, being in Hodierne Bay, we ſaw a French frigate, and, after two hours chace, ſhe carried her topmaſts away. Soon after the Thames came up and gave her a cloſe and briſk fire; but ſhe did not ſtrike till the Venus raked her, and gave her ſome broadſides. She proves to be the Arethuſa frigate, commanded by the marquis Vaudreuil, pierced for 36 guns, 32 mounted, and 270 men, from Rochfort for Breſt; has been launched about two years, and is eſteemed the beſt ſailing frigate in France. She had 60 men killed and wounded. Capt. Colby had four men killed and 11 wounded, three of which are ſince dead. Capt. Harriſon had five men wounded.

Lord Chamberlain's-office.

Orders for the court to leave off the mourning on Sunday the 3d of June, for her late royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Orange.

A proclamation has been iſſued, promiſing a bounty of five pounds for every able ſeaman, and thirty ſhillings for every ordinary ſeaman not above 50, nor under 20 years of age, who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves on or before the 3d day of July next, to ſerve in the royal navy. Alſo a bounty of thirty ſhillings to every able-bodied landman not above 35, nor under 20 years of age, who ſhall voluntarily enter within the ſame time to ſerve on board the navy; and alſo a reward of two pounds for the diſcovery of every able, and twenty ſhillings for every ordinary ſeaman, that ſhall have ſecreted themſelves. And as a farther encouragement his majeſty promiſes his moſt gracious pardon to all ſeamen that have deſerted from their ſhips, provided they return to the ſervice by the ſaid 3d day of July; in which caſe they ſhall not be proſecuted for their deſertion; but that on the contrary, thoſe who do not return before that time on board ſome of his majeſty's ſhips of war, or who ſhall hereafter abſent themſelves without leave, ſhall be tried by a court-martial; and being found guilty of deſerting at this time, when their country ſo much wants their ſervice, ſhall be deemed unfit objects of the royal mercy, and ſuffer death according to law. (See p. 219.)

The following gentlemen are nominated by the Right Hon. the lord mayor to ſerve the office of ſheriff, viz. George Errington, Eſq; coach maker; Jacob Tonſon, Eſq; ſtationer; Richard Aſtley, Eſq; grocer; Paul Vaillant, Eſq; ſtationer; Whichcott Turner, Eſq; ſkinner; Edmund Proudfoot, Eſq; glover; Allington Wilde, Eſq; ſtationer; Jeremiah Marlowe, Eſq; goldſmith; George Jarvis, Eſq; currier.

The expected comet has appeared many clear evenings till ten or eleven o'clock, to the weſt of the ſouth, under the conſtellation of Hydra, and near that of Crater. It is a luminous appearance, very evident to the naked eye (notwithſtanding the light of the moon) yet rather dim than ſplendid; large, but ill defined. A teleſcope, at the ſame time it magnifies, ſeems to render it more obſcure.

Places in the Heavens where it hath been for ſeven Evenings, as obſerved and traced on a twenty eight Inch celeſtial Globe, and the univerſal Planiſphere, at Mr. Dunn's *Academy,* Paradiſe-Row, Chelſea.

Tueſday, May 1, right aſcenſion 159° 55. Declination 25 30 ſouth. — Wedneſday 2, 158 22, 22 0.—Thurſday 3, 157 14, 20 3. —Friday 4, 156 22, 18 16.—Saturday 5, 155 40, 15 54.—Sunday 6, 155 27, 14 9. —Monday 7, 155 20, 12 22.

Six carpets made by Mr. Whitty, of Axminster, in Devonshire, and two others made by Mr. Jeffer, of Froome, in Somersetshire, all on the principle of Turkey carpets, have been produced to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in consequence of the premiums proposed by the said Society for making such carpets; and proper judges being appointed to examine the same, gave it as their opinion, that all the carpets produced were made in the manner of Turkey carpets, but much superior to them in beauty and goodness: That Mr. Whitty's carpets were superior to Mr. Jeffer's in price, pattern, and workmanship; therefore it was ordered, that the first premium offered for this article, being 30l. should be paid to Mr. Whitty and the other premium, being 20l. to Mr. Jeffer.

The largest of the carpets produced by Mr. Whitty is 26 feet six inches, by 17 feet six inches; and the largest produced by Mr. Jeffer is 16 feet six inches, by 12 feet nine inches.

The said Society have bestowed the sum of 87l. 15s. 11d. for raising and producing cocoons in the province of Georgia.

The Society have also bestowed a premium of 30l. on Mr. Sifferth, for making crucibles from British materials.

The new building at Worcester college, Oxford, erected for the reception of six fellows and three scholars, instituted by the late Dr. Clarke, being compleatly finished, the first election was made upon that foundation in the following order, viz. Mr. Moore of Worcester, Mr. Skynner of Pembroke, Mr. Brickenden of Trinity, Mr. Gyles of Worcester, Mr. Ravenhill of Brazen-Nose, and Mr. Phillips of New college, were appointed fellows:—And Mr. Bennet of Christ Church, Mr. Mynton of Worcester, and Mr. Campbell of Oriel college, were admitted scholars.—This liberal benefactor, besides the expence of these new apartments, and other considerable bequests, endowed his new foundation with 700l. per annum.

The Apollo, Billinge, from St. Kitt's, is arrived off Dover; she came out the 4th of April, and brings advice, that commodore Moore, with twelve ships of the line, and several frigates, was preparing to go off Martinico, in order to attack Monf. Bompart's squadron, of which the following is a list:

Le Defenseur	74	M. Bompart.
L'Hector	74	M. Roquefeuille.
Le Courageux	74	Confage.
Le Diademe	74	Reffely.
Le Sage	64	De Guicham.
Le Vaillant	64	Chaveau.
Le Prothee	64	Deliquit.
Le Semphier	50	Rebeef.
La Fleur de Lys	32	
La Mathefe	32	
La Vailleur	20	
Le Floriffant	74	were at Martinico
L'Egrette	36	before.

On the 7th instant the house of Rannas, in the Enzie, North-Britain, was consumed by fire.

Dublin, April 17. Within these two years past 434 persons have read their recantation from the church of Rome.

May 19. This week seventeen fishing-boats sailed from Rush and Skerries to the north-west of Ireland, to be joined by some others in the Lough of Derry from the Isle of Man, encouraged thereunto by a company of merchants of the said Island, who have subscribed a large capital to carry on this business in the most extensive manner; and advanced a considerable sum to forward its execution. This design opens a new mine of wealth to this kingdom, and may in its progress, be the source of employment to the vagrant, of benefit to the industrious, and the accession of an unalienable and permanent trade. In any respect, the present defective methods of fishing in that country will be rectified; and the means shewn whereby they may proceed for the future upon a more regular plan.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

April 22. RT. Hon. the earl of Aboyne was married to lady Margaret Stewart, daughter to the earl of Galloway.

May 3. William Vanderstegen, Esq; to Miss Brigham.

Henry Stephenson, Esq; to Miss Stevenson, daughter of the alderman.

4. Edward Codrington, Esq; to Miss Lestourgeon.

7. Thomas Weston, Esq; to Miss Jenny Calvert, of Aubrey, in Hertfordshire.

12. Thomas Middleton Trollope, Esq; to Miss Thorold, of Cranwell, in Lincolnshire.

Sir Archer Croft, Bart. to Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Cowper.

John Rogers, of Tewkesbury, Esq; to Miss Appleyard.

15. Right Hon. the earl of Waldegrave, to Miss Maria Walpole, second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath.

Richard Baxter, of Chatham, Esq; to Miss Grace Stewart.

Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart. to Miss Scott.

17. Francis Ayscough, Esq; to Miss Horsenaile, daughter of the deputy.

Counsellor Cappar. to Miss Orde.

Dr. Newton, of York, to Miss Topham.

19. Richard Nichol, Esq; to Miss Hughes.

21. Mr. James Norman, to Miss Susanna Hankey, daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt.

22. Right Hon. lord viscount Weymouth, to lady Elizabeth Bentinck, eldest daughter of the duke of Portland.

Mr. James, banker in Lombard-street, to Miss Bellamy, of Clapham.

25. Christopher Neville, of Willingore, in Lincolnshire, Esq; to Miss Browne.

May 3. Countess of Darlington was delivered of a daughter.

10. Lady of the Hon. col. Fitzroy, of a daughter.

—— of col. Carpenter, of a son.

18. Countess of Dartmouth, of a daughter.

26. Lady of the bishop of Oxford, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 27. ANDREWS Jelf, Esq; mason to his majesty.

30. John Eaton Dodsworth, of Goodman's Fields, Esq;

May 4. Lady Fitzwilliams, mother of the present earl.

Relict of the late Sir Matthew Decker, Bart.

9. John Keeling, of Clerkenwell, Esq; an eminent brewer, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex; a gentleman of the strictest honour, most unbounded generosity, and who studied to oblige and serve his fellow-creatures upon all occasions. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 184.)

11. James Butler, Esq; to whom the late earl of Arran left a large estate.

12. John Warburton, Esq; somerset herald at arms.

20. Benjamin Moyer, Esq; formerly an eminent Turkey merchant.

Henry Weston, of West Horseley, in Surry, Esq;

21. Elias Hopkins, Esq; formerly in the commission of the peace for Bucks.

23. Mr. Reeves, bookseller, in Fleet-street.

Lately. Rowland Berkeley, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Worcestershire.

Tho. Partridge, Esq; a Jamaica planter.

Mr. Cæsar Ward, bookseller, at York.

Sir Tho. Halton, of Worcestershire, Bart.

Mr. James Sheile, farmer, of Knoctopher, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, aged 136.

That worthy officer, brigadier-general John Forbes, commander of his majesty's forces in the southern provinces of North-America, at Philadelphia, aged 49.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William Biddlescomb, B. A. is presented to the vicarage of Monckton-Farwell, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Green, to the rectory of Hardingham, in Norfolk.— Mr. Neal, to the vicarage of Great Eversden, in Huntingdonshire.—Mr. Jennings, to the rectory of Hays, in Middlesex.—Mr. Appleton, to the rectory of Upton St. Mary, in Hampshire.—Mr. Crespin, to the rectory of St. Andrews, in the Island of Guernsey.— Mr. Buller, to the rectory of Castleton, in Hertfordshire. — Mr. Hyde, to the vicarage of Wimbledon Cary, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Green, to the vicarage of Sawbridge, in Norfolk.—Mr. John Pemberton, to the rectory of Foxearth, in Essex. — John Hemming, M. A. to the deanery of Guernsey.— Mr. Judson, to the vicarage of Hanny cum Capella Lyford, in Berkshire. — Richard Hughes, M. A. to the rectory of Stratton on the Foss, in Somersetshire. — Arthur Myers, B. A. to the vicarage of Arlington, in Hants.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable the Rev. George Tyms, LL. B. to hold the vicarage of Dallington, with the rectory of Cottesbrook, in Northamptonshire. — To enable Thomas Cobb, M. A. to hold the rectory of Great Hardress cum Stilling, with the rectory of All Saints, in Kent. — To enable John Rugge, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Bradford, with the rectory of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire. — To enable John Hawes, M. A. to hold the rectory of Fugglestone St. Peter, with Bemmerton thereto united, and also the rectory of Milton St. Mary, with the chapel of Netherhampton, vicarage of Bullbridge, and rectory of Ditchampton annexed, in Wiltshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, May 5. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, to constitute and appoint Henry Loftus, Henry Sandford, Henry Lyons, Thomas Adderly, Robert Cuninghame, John Magil and Carleton Whitelock, Esqrs. and the survivors of them, or any three or more of them, commissioners and overseers of all barracks for quartering his majesty's troops in the said kingdom.

———, May 19. The king has been pleased to grant unto Sampson Gideon, jun. Esq; son of Sampson Gideon, of Spalding, in the county of Kent, Esq; and to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

From the rest of the Papers.

Mr. Legard is appointed governor, and Mr. Charles sub governor, to prince William-Henry and prince Henry-Frederick.—Henry Talbot, Esq; principal register to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. — John Michell, Esq; chosen recorder of Boston. — Lewis Way, president of Guy's Hospital, in the room of the late Sir Edward Hulse, and Dr. Dickson, one of the physicians of the London Hospital.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, May 12. John Barrington, Esq; is constituted general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the West-Indies, lately under the command of major-general Hopson, deceased.

From the rest of the Papers.

Lord Tyrawley is appointed governor of Portsmouth, in the room of general Hawley, deceased.—Robert Melville, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of the 38th regiment of foot. —Henry Gore, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of Mostyn's dragoons.—Richard Burton, Esq; major

major of Conway's dragoons. — Thomas Gwillim, Esq; major of the English fusileers.—Seven captains, 12 lieutenants, and seven ensigns, to seven additional companies ordered to be raised for lord John Murray's regiment of foot.

Alteration *in the* List *of* Parliament.

ESSEX. Sir William Maynard, Bart. in the room of Sir John Abdy, deceased.

B—ke—ts.

WILLIAM Cawley, of Billingsgate, victualler.
Ebenezer Milligtin, of Nottingham, dealer and chapman.
William Sudell, of Colchester, mariner.
John Long, of Bristol, vintner.
George Warren, of London, merchant.
James Wyer, of Chesthunt, innholder.
John Moore and James Strange, of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, cheesemongers and partners.
Richard Hunt, of Basingstoke, grocer.
Stephen Roberts, of Stoke, in Surry, timber-merchant.
Joseph Tomlinson, of Wapping, dealer and chapman.
Edward Webster, of Sheffield, druggist.
Ann Daw, widow, and Joseph Daw, of Lewes, masons and joint traders.
William Marnar, of Andover, dealer and chapman.
William Richards, of Bristol, mercer and linendraper.
Adam Corner, of Duke's-street, St. James's, taylor.
William Jones, of Southwark, lighterman.
Thomas Pickstock, of Ashley, in Staffordshire, butcher.
Streetell Fletcher, of Warrington, tallow-chandler.
Joseph Hunter, of Alhallows the Less, glazier.
William Pickering, of Wolverhampton, snuff-maker.
Thomas Simpson, of London, cornfactor.
Joshua Williams, of Bristol, merchant.
George Gosling, of Masham-street, taylor.
Thomas Davies, of Carmarthen, linendraper.
Joseph Fyson, of Bristol, merchant and butcher.
James Brooke, of Fleet-street, engraver.
Francis Blount, of Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, merchant.
Robert Yaxley, of Suffolk, grocer.
William Moore, of Blackman-street, Surry, victualler.
John Chapman, of Ratcliff-cross, tallow-chandler.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, May 27, 1759.

Amsterdam 35 7.
Ditto at Sight 35 3.
Rotterdam 35 8.
Antwerp, no Price.
Hamburgh 37 9.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ditto, 2 Usance 30 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Bourdeaux, ditto 30.
Cadiz 39 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Madrid 39 $\frac{1}{4}$.
Bilboa 39 $\frac{1}{8}$.
Leghorn 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$.
Naples, no Price.
Genoa 47 $\frac{5}{8}$.
Venice 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$.
Lisbon 5s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Porto 5s. 5d.
Dublin 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1759.

AFTER the battle of Bergen, of which we gave an account in our last, the allied army remained some time at Windekin, but prince Ferdinand finding that the French were resolved not to quit the strong camp they were possessed of, and that it was impossible for him to attack them again in that camp, he began in the night between the 15th and 16th to return with his army towards Fulda. The French sent out a body of light troops under M. de Blaisel, to harrass his rear, who, on the 19th, happened to take an officer that was carrying orders to a battalion of grenadiers and two squadrons of the regiment of Finkenstein, by which those troops, not having begun their march early enough, were surprized and surrounded by M. de Blaisel's corps. The grenadiers, however, made good their retreat without any great loss, beside their baggage; but the dragoons were dispersed, and many of them killed or made prisoners; which was all the loss the allied army suffered in their retreat.

Head quarters of prince Henry of Prussia at Launy, April 17. The greatest part of the Austrian troops which were on the frontiers of Saxony having marched towards Silesia or into the empire, prince Henry formed a design to drive those that might still remain in Bohemia, beyond the Egra, and carry off their magazines as well those on the Elbe as at the different quarters. Accordingly, the Prussians entered Bohemia on the 15th. One column marched by Peterswalde and another under general Hulsen by Passberg and Commota. The vanguard of the column, which marched by Peterswalde, found the eminence beyond that village fortified with a redoubt, with a strong barricade before it, guarded by 600 Croats and some Hungarian foot. This pass was forced, a major and thirty men were made prisoners, and fifteen slain. The time required to remove the barricade, facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who had leisure to draw off their troops. Nevertheless, our vanguard dividing into two bodies, one proceeded to Aussig and the other to Toplitz: The enemy fled precipitately every where. The magazine of Aussig was destroyed, and the boats on the Elbe burnt: The vanguard returned on the 16th to the main body at Welmina. We seized the provisions and forage which the Austrians had left at Lowositz and Letomeritz, and burnt the new bridge they had built there. Our advanced guard will be this day at Buden, were the enemy have a quantity of provisions. General Hulsen found the pass of Passberg guarded by a body of Croats and the regiment of Konigseck and Andlau. The horse, which marched by Pelsbourg, attacked the enemy in the rear, while they were attacked in front by the foot, who at length drove them from their intrenchments. General Renard, with 51 officers and 2000 men were taken. We took from the enemy three colours, two standards, and three pieces of cannon. General Hulsen's advanced guard will push forwards to day to Satz, and seize all the stores of provisions which the Austrians, who are retiring as fast as possible to Prague, have abandoned. This attack of Passberg cost us only about seventy men killed and wounded.

Dresden,

Dresden, April 22. Prince Henry is returned from Bohemia. The Austrians set fire to their own magazines at Satz, to prevent their falling into his hands; but he has brought along with him several hostages, most of them ecclesiasticks, for securing the payment of the contributions promised, in order to save their houses from being plundered and burnt.

Prince Henry, after his return from Bohemia, gave his troops but a few days rest about Dresden, for, on the 26th, his troops marched to Obel-Geburgen, and next day he followed them himself with all the baggage, &c. From thence he continued his march thro' Voightland towards the army of the empire, and, on the seventh instant, he entered Franconia by the way of Hoff. Next day a detachment from his army attacked general Macguire, who commanded a body of Austrians and Imperialists at Asch, which bravely withstood all their efforts the whole day; but being in danger of being overpowered by numbers, and expecting no relief, they retired at night through Haslau towards Egra, with the loss of only 300 men, among whom was M. Lavenfield, captain of the Salm grenadiers killed, and the prince of Salm himself taken prisoner, by his horse falling with him. As prince Henry's army amounts to 40,000 men, the army of the empire under the prince of Deux-Ponts has retired from Culmbach to Bamberg; and must, it is thought, retire still further, unless the French army under Broglio move to their assistance, of which there is not as yet the least appearance; so that the Prussians may probably have an opportunity to lay the two rich bishopricks of Bamberg and Wurtzburg under contribution.

As to all the other hostile armies nothing of consequence has happened since our last: The Austrian army under marshal count Daun have continued quiet in their camp at Schurtz, in the circle of Konigingratz, in Bohemia, and the Prussian army, commanded by the king in person, have continued quiet in their camp between Landshut and Schweidnitz, which he is fortifying, as if he intended to continue there; only the Prussian general Fouquet, who commands a large body of Prussian troops in the south part of Silesia, and the Austrian general de Ville who commands a large body of Austrians on the frontiers of Moravia, have made several marches and countermarches, each endeavouring to catch some advantage of the other, which has occasioned many skirmishes, but nothing very considerable has as yet happened.

The Russians again are so slow in their advances, that it was the 21st ult. before they had finished two of their bridges over the Vistula, and on the 7th inst. the body of their army was only preparing to pass that river; but some of their irregulars had begun to make incursions into the Prussian territories, tho' hitherto with very little advantage; and as to the Swedes they still continue quiet in Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen.

Lastly, As to the armies upon or near the Rhine, a great part of the allied army still remain in their cantonments about Munster, in order to watch the motions of the French army upon the Lower Rhine, who have not yet moved from their cantonments about Dusseldorp and Crevelt; and as to M. Broglio he has attempted nothing since the affair of Bergen.

Berlin, April 27. The commandant of this capital, on the 22d inst. notified to all the officers prisoners of war, Austrians, French, Russians, and Swedes, or of the army of the empire, who are here at present, to the number of 180, an order of the king enjoining them to retire immediately to Spandau *.

M. d'Affry, the French minister at the Hague, has, by orders from his court, declared to the states general, that if their high mightinesses should not insist on the immediate restitution of all their vessels which had been seized, and were still detained in some of the British ports, or should relinquish any of the rights or privileges they enjoy by treaties with England, his most Christian majesty would issue positive orders to all his publick and private ships of war, to search every Dutch vessel they met with at sea, and to seize and carry into some of his ports all such as should be found to have any goods on board of the growth or manufacture of any of the British dominions, and would treat them in the same manner as the English treat the trading ships of the republick. How happy would it be for us, if the French should execute what they threaten: for then we might put an entire stop to any nation's carrying on any part of the trade of France.

Naples, April 17. It is generally believed that a treaty is actually concluded for preserving the peace of Italy, and there are many circumstances that confirm it; but that a triple alliance is concluded between our court, and that of Vienna and Versailles, is a rumour, premature, if not false and without foundation. The pacification, as it is called, settles these points; first, that our sovereign shall resign his Italian dominions to the prince don Philip Antonio, his eldest son; secondly, that the king of Sardinia shall have the marquisate of Final; and thirdly, that the Milanese being annexed to the dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, his royal highness the infant don Philip shall assume the title of king of Lombardy.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for May, 1759.

DIVINITY.

1. OBservations on Mr. Fleming's Survey. By Mr. Peckard, pr. 2s. Owen.
2. The wonderful Signs of Christ's second Coming, pr. 6d. Scott.
3. The devout Soul, pr. 1s. Coote

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY.

4. A natural and civil History of California, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Rivington and Fletcher.

5. The History of the Publick Revenue. By James Postlethwayt, F. R. S. Knapton.

6. The Life of Belisarius, pr. 1s. Hinton.

7. A new geographical Dictionary, N° I. pr. 6d. Coote.

8. The Naval Chronicle, N° I. pr. 6d. Fuller.

9. The genuine History of Ambrose Guys, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

PHYSICK, ARITHMETICK, ASTRONOMY, &c. &c.

10. An Introduction to Physiology. By Dr. Fleming, pr. 5s. Nourse.

11. The distinct Symptoms of the Gravel and Stone explained, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

12. The Parent's Guide in the Management of Children in the Measles, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

13. An Enquiry concerning the Cause of the Pestilence, &c. pr. 3s. 6d. Bladon. (See p. 254.)

14. Observations on the Changes of the Air, and the concomitant epidemical Diseases in the Island of Barbadoes. By William Hillary, M. D. pr. 5s. Hitch and Hawes. (See p. 230.)

15. A Mathematical and Mechanical Miscellany, N° I. pr. 1s. Fuller.

16. A collateral mechanical Table. By B. Webb, pr. 1s.

17. An Account of the Discoveries concerning Comets. By Thomas Barker, Esq; pr. 2s. 6d. Whiston.

18. The Abacedarian, or Philosophick Comment upon the English Language. By John Yeomans, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

19. A methodical Summary of the Law relating to the Pleas of the Crown, pr. 6s. Worral.

20. Hobbes's Translation of Aristotle's Rhetorick, pr. 2s. 6d. Thrush.

HUSBANDRY, BOTANY.

21. The Compleat Farmer, pr. 1s. Coote.

22. The Usefulness of a Knowledge of Plants. By Dr. Hill, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Conjectures on original Composition, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodsley. (See p. 231.)

24. The Character and necessary Qualifications of a British Minister of State, pr. 1s. Cooper.

25. The Seaman's Preservation or Safety in Shipwreck. By J. Wilkinson, pr. 1s. 6d. Stuart.

26. An Essay on Taste. By Alexander Gerard, M. A. pr. 4s. Millar.

27. The French Scourge. By G. Grant, pr. 1s.

28. Observations on the Importance and Usefulness of Theatres, pr. 1s. Cooper.

29. Mr. Sheridan's Discourse at Oxford, pr. 1s. Dodsley. (See p. 262.)

30. A Letter to Orator S——n, from Orator Henley, pr. 1s. Cooper.

31. The Case of Mary Edmondson, pr. 6d. Henderson.

32. Remarks on Mr. Walpole's Catalogue, pr. 1s. Russel.

33. A familiar Epistle to a free Doctor, pr. 6d.

34. The polite Road to an Estate, pr. 1s. Coote.

35. The Annual Register, pr. 6s. Dodsley.

36. A Letter to Mr. Jones. By Mr. Stokes, pr. 1s. Cooper.

37. Account of the Constitution and present State of Great-Britain, pr. 2s. Newberry.

38. A Reply to Dr. Golding's and Dr. Lowth's Answers to an anonymous Letter, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

39. A true Enquiry into the State of Operas in England, pr. 6d. Cooper.

40. A Sketch of the Character of the late Princess of Orange, pr. 6d. Coote.

41. A Translation of some Pieces of M. President Montesquieu. Wilson and Durham.

42. A Letter from Voltaire to the Author of the Orphan of China, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

43. An impartial Account of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradstreet's Expedition to Fort Frontenac, pr. 1s. Wilcox.

[*The remainder of the books in our next.*]

To the list of sheriffs, p. 145. add Cumberland. John Gale, Esq;

☞ *The song set to musick, and dance, with many pieces in prose and verse, from our contributors, are deferred to our next. Our correspondents are desired to pay the postage of their letters.*

BILLS of Mortality, from April 17, to May 15.

Christened	Males	592	1115
	Females	523	
Buried	Males	685	1346
	Females	661	
Died under 2 Years old			445
Between 2 and 5			150
5 and 10			60
10 and 20			44
20 and 30			105
30 and 40			114
40 and 50			139
50 and 60			96
60 and 70			89
70 and 80			73
80 and 90			25
90 and 100			6
			1346
Buried	Within the Walls		168
	Without the Walls		290
	In Mid. and Surry		615
	City and Sub. Westminster		323
			1346
Weekly, April 24			365
May 1			309
8			307
15			365
			1346

Decreased in the Burials this Month 28.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17 lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 1s. 9d ½.